

# Newport Mercury

VOLUME CXLVI.--NO. 49.

NEWPORT, R. I., MAY 28, 1904.

WHOLE NUMBER 8,224.

## The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY—

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

102 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1798, and is now in its one hundred and forty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions. The oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George, Percy Jeffry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays. NEWPORT TERT, No. 13, Knights of Macedonia, Charles D. Dudley, Commander; Charles S. Randall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

COURT WAGON, No. 679, FORESTERS OF AMERICA, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnston, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 787, M. W. A., James W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer, Clerk; meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays. OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George E. Swan, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALBONE LODGE, No. 98, N. R. O. P. T., F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Bibernians, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays. REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sh Knight Captain; William H. Langley; Everett I. Gordon, Recorder; meets first Fridays.

## Local Matters.

### Attractive Printing.

THE MERCURY printing department has just completed the printing of the school report for the town of North Kingstown. This work was brought here in preference to the home office at Wickford or the many large offices of Providence because it was learned that the very highest quality of work could be done here at no higher prices than charged by inferior offices. We are also engaged on a large 500 page quarto volume for a Providence man and have been asked to print large periodicals for two different educational institutions in the State at our own price. The fact that much printing is sent to this office from outside the city, not in response to competitor bids but because the quality of work done is so satisfactory, speaks volumes for the reputation of the MERCURY printing department.

### The Boom Committee.

The progress committee is now branching out to take up the improvement of Long wharf. At the meeting of the committee on Monday evening the disreputable condition of the wharf was discussed at considerable length and it was decided to make an appeal to the city council to secure its improvement. This matter was left in the hands of the committee on transportation. The race track matters are being pushed by the committee and an effort will be made at once to secure subscriptions to the amount of \$20,000, it being understood that if this amount can be raised in Newport the balance will be furnished by interested parties outside the city. The committee is expecting that the boom boat will be ready for distribution shortly.

The remains of the late Andrew B. Almon were taken to Boston on Wednesday for interment. Prayers were read at his late residence on Red Cross avenue by Rev. E. J. Dennew, of Trinity Church. The interment was in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass., the burial ritual being held in Mount Auburn Chapel.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Gosling have been in Boston the past week where Mr. Gosling has been attending the annual convention of the National Electric Light Association.

The crop reports from the Western wheat and corn fields continue favorable this week. With half a chance the crops will make up for a backward spring.

Out of respect to the memory of the late George F. Daniels, the flag of St. John's Lodge is at half-mast.

## New Road Nearly Finished.

There is every indication that the Newport and Providence Street Railway Company will be operating cars in regular service over its rails from Newport to Bristol Ferry within a very few weeks. Great progress has been made within the last few days and now there are no farther obstacles in sight to prevent an early beginning of traffic. In fact it is hoped by the management that a car can be run over the rails as an experiment next week. But the road will not actually be open for travel until some time later. The cars are ready and are waiting at Bristol Ferry under a covering of canvas until such time as they can be transferred to the car barn. As the barn has now been roofed in it will be ready for storing the cars very soon.

There have been persistent rumors in circulation during the past week to the effect that the new company has sold out to the Old Colony Street Railway Company but this report has been unreservedly denied by the directors of the company. They say that the two roads are now working together in harmony and are co-operating as far as possible for the comfort and convenience of the city of Newport as well as the traveling public. In this connection the switch on Broadway near Bliss road will be removed by the Newport and Fall River road at once, Manager Goff having agreed to send a track gang here at the earliest possible moment. The straight track of the Newport and Providence road will then be laid through this section which was passed over when the main track was laid, and the two tracks on Broadway will be used in common by the two companies.

The new road is now so far advanced that much of the future work can be done by cars operated by power over its own tracks. The wire gang has nearly completed its labors so that power can be turned on from the local station of the Newport and Fall River road, with whom the new company has contracted for power, next week. The gravel for ballasting can then be sent over the rails in work cars.

Good progress is being made at the landing places at Bristol Ferry and at Bristol. The cut under the tracks of the New Haven road at Bristol Ferry has not yet been made but it doubtless will be soon, so that the cars can be run directly onto the wharf.

## Long Time Service.

The town clerks of the various towns in Rhode Island are very important officials, and it is fortunate for the towns that the people do not change that official very often. There are some in this State who may readily be called long-term office-holders. Mr. Halsey P. Clark of Richmond carries off the palm in that respect. He was first chosen town clerk of that town in June, 1852, making fifty-two years of continuous service. Hon. Edwin R. Allen, ex-lieutenant governor, comes next with a service of 37 years as town clerk of Hopkinton; Oscar A. Tobey has been town clerk of Smithfield 33 years, and Albert L. Chase of Middletown comes fourth, with a term of 31 years. The other town clerks of the towns in this county are William F. Caswell, Jamestown, 19 years; Edward P. Champlin, New Shoreham, 11 years; A. Lincoln Hamby, Tiverton, 4 years; William F. Brayton, Portsmouth, 5 years; John B. Taylor, Little Compton, 3 years; David Stevens, city clerk, Newport, 2 years. Nearly all of these latter clerks followed those who had died in office.

## The Freight Situation.

The freight handlers strike on the marine division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad is not affecting Newport as seriously as it has some of the larger cities that are fed by that road. At first there was some delay in shipping the large quantities of fish that go to New York at this time of year but during the latter part of the week the company has accepted everything from Newport that has been offered. Wednesday night there were 500 barrels of fish and some other freight shipped. There was quite a crowd on the wharf to see the green hands handle the freight but they made rather better work of it than had been expected. Local merchants have been subjected to some inconvenience by the delay in receiving goods from New York but the service is better than we might look for under existing conditions.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lipitt have arrived at their summer residence for the season.

Ex-Congressman Bull returned from New York early this week by the way of Providence.

Miss Louise M. Frach has been in New York the past week.

Postmaster Landers is able to be out after his recent illness.

## Memorial Day.

There will be a very general observance of Memorial Day in this city on Monday next, most of the stores and places of business being closed for the day. At the government stations only necessary work will be done. If the weather is pleasant there will doubtless be a large number of visitors in the city as the holiday follows immediately after a Sunday making a considerable vacation.

The Grand Army posts in this city have made arrangements for the usual ceremonies of the day, and this year they will be rather more generally participated in than usual. The street parade will be a large one in which the apprentice boys from the Training Station and the troops from Fort Adams will take part.

The first of the annual observance will take place tomorrow evening at the First Methodist Episcopal Church where Rev. C. A. Stenhouse, who will be the Chaplain of the Day, will preach a memorial sermon. The forenoon of Monday will be given over to the decorating of the graves of deceased soldiers and sailors by the posts, details being sent to the cemeteries at Fort Adams, Middletown, etc., to decorate the graves there.

The line for the street parade will be formed at 1:00 p. m. on Broadway, the right resting on Spring street, and will move promptly at 1:30 p. m. in the following order:

A. F. Squire, Commander; Gen. G. K. Warren Post, No. 21, Commanding Line. Captain G. K. Squire, Past Commander; Gen. G. K. Warren Post, No. 21, Adjutant of the Day.

Major A. A. Barker, Major Herbert Hines, A. A. Barker Association, Spanish War Veterans.

Past-Commander John J. Caspo, Commander of the G. Dean, Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5, G. A. R.

Silas Hazard, Newport Artillery Company, Platoon of the 1st Battalion.

United States Coast Artillery, Capt. J. T. Geary, Commanding.

Training Station Band, representatives of the Naval Training Station, Lt. Clarence England Commanding.

Newport Naval Reserves, Lt. Charles Lawton, Commanding.

Lieut. Charles Lawton, Commanding, William M. Gilliam, Leader.

Newport Artillery Company, Special Escort, Lieut. Col. E. F. Cooper, Commanding.

Charles E. Lawton Post, No. 5, G. A. R., Commander A. L. Trowbridge, Commanding.

Gen. G. K. Warren Post, No. 21, G. A. R., Senior Vice Commander E. T. Bosworth, Commanding.

Gen. G. K. Warren Post Associates, President Wm. H. Lee, Commanding.

Major A. A. Barker Association, Spanish-American War Veterans.

President J. P. Caser, Commanding, Disabled Soldiers and Sailors in Carriages.

Floral Carriage, In Carriages.

President, Orator and Chaplain of the Day, Officers U. S. Army and Navy, Postmaster and Collector of Customs, Representatives to Congress, His Honor The Mayor, Officers of the City Government, Clergy, Members of the Press and other invited guests.

The Newport Artillery, special escort to the G. A. R., will march to the halls of the two posts and escort them to the Soldiers and Sailors Monument. The usual exercises will take place in the First Presbyterian Church, consisting of prayer by the Chaplain of the Day, Rev. C. A. Stenhouse, oration by Rev. A. P. Record, reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg address, music, etc.

At the close of the exercises at the church the line will move up Broadway to Rhode Island avenue, through Rhode Island avenue to Kay street, down Kay street to Bellevue avenue, down Bellevue avenue to Pelham street, down Pelham to Thames street, up Thames street to Warner street and to the Soldiers' lot in the Island cemetery where the usual exercises will be held.

## Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The Newport Association for the Relief, Control and Prevention of Tuberculosis has chosen the following officers:

President—Robert Frame.

Vice President—Rev. E. H. Porter, Dr. H. R. Storer.

Secretary—Cornelius C. Moore.

Treasurer—J. Francis Burdick.

Council—The officers and Rev. Dr. P. A. Doran, Dr. M. F. Wheatland, Mrs. A. P. Record, Dr. C. F. Barker and Mr. John B. Donnelly.

This association has been formed by a number of men and women who believe that much good may be done for those afflicted with consumption and kindred diseases.

They also think that proper efforts in this direction will help to make Newport in fact, as well as in name, a true sanitarium or resort for those seeking health.

It is hoped that all persons interested in either of the above objects will allow their names to be entered as members of the association. There is no membership fee or obligation other than voluntary efforts to help on the work.

Money will, of course, be needed and it is earnestly requested that contributions be sent to the treasurer, who will receipt for all donations.

The work of the association has been divided into four departments, namely: finance, relief and care, hygiene and clinic, education, lectures, etc. Names for membership may be sent to the secretary, Cornelius C. Moore, board of health office, city hall, indicating for which department of the work there is a preference.

Miss Grace Gilpin has returned to her home in this city, after a pleasant week's vacation, spent with friends at Jamaica Plains, Mass.

## Recent Deaths.

Arthur B. Almon.

Mr. Arthur B. Almon, one of the oldest and best known members of the Newport cottage colony, died at his residence on Red Cross avenue on Saturday last in his eighty-ninth year. Mr. Almon had been a great sufferer from rheumatism for many years and for the last two or three years had been practically confined to his bed. His rugged constitution brought him through a number of serious declines but for the past few months he had been steadily sinking.

Mr. Almon was a Nova Scotian by birth and was a graduate of the Harvard Law School. He had resided in this city for about twenty-five years and took a great interest in Newport affairs. He was one of the founders of the Newport Sanitary Protection Association as well as of the Harvard Club of Rhode Island. He was at one time a member of the board of trustees of Channing Church and of the Newport Reading Room.

Mrs. Boetius McGillicuddy.

Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Boetius McGillicuddy, died at her home on Tyler street Tuesday after a long and painful illness, having submitted to several surgical operations.

Mrs. McGillicuddy was a member of St. Joseph's Church, and was deeply interested in its welfare. Besides her husband, a family of children survive her.

The funeral took place from her late residence on Tyler street Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock and at St. Joseph's Church at 9 o'clock, where a mass of requiem was said. The church was filled with relatives and friends. There were many beautiful floral pieces.

George F. Daniels.

Mr. George F. Daniels died at Cranston on Wednesday, having been in poor health for some time past. Mr. Daniels resided in this city for many years. He was employed in several of the hotels in this city and made many friends while here.

He was a member of Washington Commandery, Knights Templar; St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Newport Chapter, Royal Arch Masons and a charter member of the Newport Lodge of Elks.

The funeral took place Friday at Avon, Mass.

The New England Women's Club held its annual meeting in Boston on Saturday. During the session Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who is president of the club, was presented with a silver sash, on which was \$100 in gold. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. Munroe Ayer. Mrs. Howe responded to the gift in some well chosen words.

The rich have a few trials that the poor are not subject to. H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil Magnate, has had a suit brought against him by a woman, and the damages are placed at the trifling sum of fifty million dollars. This is a claim for an invention patented by the husband of the woman during his life.

The outing of Washington Commandery with the other commanderies forming the Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island association at New Bedford, June 24, will be a gala occasion that will bring together more Knights Templars than we are in the habit of seeing together at one time.

Miss Ida Audrey Deacon, daughter of the late Edward Parker Deacon and Mrs. Deacon, died at Florence, Italy, on Sunday last of heart disease, in the twentieth year of her age. Miss Deacon was a most accomplished young woman and was prominent in social circles.

Rev. Henry Morgan Stone has accepted the six months' leave of absence extended to him by the vestry of Trinity Church and will spend part of the time at Colorado Springs, where he is at present, with his father and mother.

Miss Edith Clark died suddenly at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Franklin T. Birch, on Poplar street, Monday morning, where she had gone to spend the day. She was taken sick soon after her arrival and died in a short while.

Mr. Harry R. Weaver has resigned his position as cashier at the Boston freight office and accepted a position as bookkeeper with the new firm of Acker, Merrill & Coudit, in the Ferretti building.

It is now stated that there is no truth in the report that Marietta Villa, the residence of the late Mrs. Paron Stevens, has been sold for a Catholic School or for any other purpose.

Mrs. George H. Norman expects to return from Europe shortly and will take possession of her cottage on Old Beach road for the summer season.

Mrs. M. Melville Hammett has been seriously ill in New York.

## Appellate Court.

The cases for a single justice in the appellate division of the supreme court were heard by Judge Dubois on Monday. Most of the cases were divorce petitions. In the civil case of Fred W. Greene vs. Patrick H. Welch the defendant submitted judgment for \$475.54 and costs.

Final decrees were entered in a number of divorce cases, heard six months ago, as follows: Rose McCafferty vs. Patrick McCafferty; Catherine F. Sheridan vs. Joseph A. Sheridan; Thomas Sharpe vs. Emma Sharpe; Bertha Matilda Young vs. William Henry Young; Jennie Nolan vs. James G. Nolan; Alfred Gregory vs. Fauny D. Gregory; Carrie S. Hunter vs. Daniel Hunter; Theresa Cavanaugh vs. James F. Cavanaugh.

A number of divorce cases were heard and decisions ordered. Annie Malloy was granted a divorce from Michael J. Malloy for desertion and non-support. Wilson F. Lewis was granted a divorce from Mary E. Lewis whom he married in 1877. This was a Tiverton case and the decision was on the ground of desertion.

Sybil K. W. Hoffman, daughter of William Watts Sherman, petitioned for a divorce from John Ellis Hoffman. The divorce was granted on the ground of non-support and defendant was given custody of minor child. A divorce on the ground of desertion and non-support, with custody of minor child, was granted Sarah E. Puddington from Arthur G. Puddington. The court granted the petition of Besse L. Hodson for divorce from Nathan T. Hodson, with custody of minor child. The cause was non-support.

Divorces were also granted on the following petitions: Agnes B. Motham vs. William T. Motham, Ameritha R. Sprague vs. Elitha Sprague, Charles L. Robert vs. Katherine B. Robert, Mary E. Moran vs. Patrick J. Moran, Edward T. Hughes vs. Mary E. Hughes, William Smith vs. Catherine F. Smith.

The New England Sabbath Protective League was represented in Newport on Sunday last by Rev. Martin D. Knosland, D. D., secretary. Dr. Knosland spoke at the First M. E. Church in the morning, at the Young Men's Christian Association in the afternoon, and at the Central Baptist Church in the evening. He described the objects of the league and made a hearty plea for a better observance of the Sabbath.

Rev. Mr. Macy, of the Christian Church in Portsmouth, has invited the Masonic Fraternity of Newport and Portsmouth to attend divine service at his church on Sunday evening, June 5th, at 7:30 p. m. It is expected that a large number of the members will attend, as the invitation has been accepted by St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of this city and will doubtless be accepted by St. Paul's next Monday night.

There has been filed for record at the city clerk's office in this city a mortgage from the Newport & Providence Railway Company to the State Street Trust Company of Boston. The mortgage covers all the company's property and is to secure a bond issue for \$850,000 of twenty year five per cent gold bonds dated April 1, 1904.

Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter celebrated the eighty-fifth anniversary of her birth on Monday. She was in excellent spirits and received many callers. Gifts and congratulations were sent throughout the day. The house was prettily decorated with plants and cut flowers in honor of the occasion.

The steamer Sagamore has arrived at Bristol for the Newport & Providence railway to be used on the ferry. The Sagamore is 100 feet long with a single story deck house, and the capacity of the craft is 500 passengers. She carries a crew of five, with Captain Frederick Lindsey as master.

Mr. William Cutting, who has been ill in Paris for some time, is on the road to recovery and he will shortly sail for this city in company with his mother, Mrs. Cutting. They will occupy their cottage, "Wee Bush," on Bellevue avenue, for the season.

The Newport District Sunday School Convention will be held with the First Baptist Church of Block Island on June 14. Preparations are being made for a big meeting and it is expected that the convention will be an important one.

Commander Joseph B. Murdock is in command of the new cruiser Denver, recently put in commission. Commander Murdock was formerly on duty at the War College.

C. H. Wrightington has been appointed by Governor Odell of New York, a commissioner of deeds for the state of New York in Rhode Island.

Rev. Mr. Stenhouse of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in this city will preach to Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum, on Sunday evening, June 28.

## Middletown.

A special session of the Town Council was held at the Town Hall on Monday and the contract for covering about 1400 feet of Second and First Beach avenue from Tuckerman Avenue to the Newport line was awarded to W. Clarence and J. Overton Peckham. Their bid was \$1.95 per ton for furnishing the stone in place and doing the incidental work of rolling and cleaning gutters. No other bid was received. Edward A. Brown was accepted as surety on the bond required of the contractors and Arthur L. Peckham was appointed a committee to oversee the work.

TAXES BEING APPORTIONED.—The Assessors of Taxes have been engaged during the past week in apportioning another town tax. But few tax-payers appeared to object to valuations of ratable property and the work proceeds with unusual celerity. The tax rate has been increased one dollar per thousand and taxes will in consequence be higher than of recent years. In 1903 there were apparently less improvements made and less building done than in some former years, and the aggregate of taxable property will show no large increase, such as was obtained in the valuation of May of last year.

CAR BARN RECEIVES ITS ROOF.—Five months have elapsed since the car barn of the Newport and Providence Railway Company was begun on the West Main Road. Not many brick layers were employed and the work has proceeded very leisurely. Of late there has been an attempt to hurry up things and several carpenters were added to the working gang and work has been pushed with renewed vigor and without intermission on Sunday. The heavy pine beams which support the roof were hoisted in place last week and during this week the boards have been fitted and nailed on. The whole is yet to receive a covering of concrete. The tower which is to contain the water tank has been started but will require considerable time yet to complete it to the desired height. Last Sunday some of the connecting tracks at the barn were placed in position.

The funeral of the late Samuel Peckham, of Fairhaven, Mass., which occurred Wednesday was largely attended from Middletown where he had many relatives and friends. He leaves a widow and one son, three brothers, Mr. Amos Peckham of Jamestown; Mr. Albert Peckham of Little Compton, and Mr. Willard Peckham of Long Plains, Mass.; also four sisters, Mrs. Amelia Chapman, Mrs. Edith Olds and Miss Margaret Peckham, who were for many years residents of this town, and Mrs. Amanda Stubbs of Providence. He was for many years a successful florist and market gardener.

A large but informal gathering was held at "Seven Pines," the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elsie C. Peckham on Monday, it being the 56th anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Peckham. Many gifts of flowers were received, the most worthy of note being a huge bouquet of 50 plums, of every variety, which were surrounded by asparagus fern. A number of other tokens of the occasion were presented, including among the many birthday cakes, three loaves of wedding cake. Music, both vocal and instrumental, was enjoyed in the evening and a number of friends came in to offer congratulations. Relatives were present from Providence and Fall River. Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, who celebrated their golden wedding six years ago, are enjoying excellent health and derive great pleasure in these large family reunions. About fifty were present.

Aquidneck Grange held an "Expertise Meeting" Thursday evening, the discussion being upon the canning of fruits, and the new methods of cooking vegetable soups, and stews. Mrs. Charles H. Ward leading with remarks. The topic "Does the farm produce the variety it should?" was also debated.

The devotional evening of the Epworth League Friday was in charge of Miss Louisa B. Barker and was held at the vestry. The topic for the evening was "The Work of Christian Women in Non-Christian Lands."

Services at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel Whitman-day were largely attended. Special music was given, the choir being assisted by the choir from St. George's School, Master Morris Pryor being the soloist. The altar decorations were white narcissus. Commencing June 1 the hour of the afternoon service will be changed to 4 o'clock.

Mr. Henry W. Cooke, one of the leading real estate dealers of Providence, died in that city on Friday of last week. Mr. Cooke was well known in this city, having spent much of his time, both summer and winter, in this city for a number of years. He was a member of the Ninigret club, which has many members in Newport.

At Shiloh Baptist Church on Sunday the pastor will preach in the morning at 10:45 on "The value and reward of a true and faithful soldier." At 3 o'clock a special memorial service will be held by the Mothers' Club. At 8 o'clock p. m., subject: "Calling the Roll." Special music by the choir at each service.

According to an interview with one of the high officials of the Consolidated road, published in an out of town paper, the company has no intention of equipping the Newport end with electricity at present.

## Tiverton.

Hon. William I. Frost and William McCloy returned Wednesday from a fishing trip in Maine.

Fishing steamer George W. Humphrey, Captain James B. Church, Jr., has secured 8,000 barrels of menhaden, making a total of 20,000 caught this season in North Carolina waters.

# Hearts Courageous

Copyright, 1902, by THE BOWEN-MERRILL COMPANY

## CHAPTER I.

IN the year of grace 1774 a climbing sun glowed above his majesty's colony of Virginia. It drank the opal mists of the marshes, flecked the fields into shadowy haunts of gold and so unrolled over the old "middle plantation," where a round century before Bacon and his men had taken the oath against England, a drowsing, yellow mid-May afternoon.

Two quickened rivers, like silver girls, dashed, wound through the lowland, from where plantation-far by the shadows of pines against the color washed line of sky, sharp edged and black, in gigantic pointed fronts. The rivers rolled broadly to the sea, holding between them a green valley sweet with the warm perfumes of leaf and flower, and this valley folded to its heart Williamsburg, the gay little capital.

The teal and mallard that winged over from York to James looked down thereon and saw a single broad thoroughfare, shaded by poplars and mulberries, with William and Mary college at one end and the new capitol at the other. Straggling streets of wide porched houses bordered with gardens debouched upon this, and spreading away in all directions, like gathered ribbons, by league long, plantation and through broken forest, went tawny, twisting roads.

Along one of these roads, by clumps of rustling laurel, came a great coach with green body and brown cloth, bearing the arms of the Tillotsons of Gladden Hall. A black body servant rode behind it a horseback.

The coach, which rolled thumping and swinging ponderously where the way was rugged, pleasantly and lightly where the road was smooth, held a matron and a slender girl. The latter was of that age when nature paints with her richest brush. Her hair was a wave of russet lights, with shadows of warmer brown. Her face, rose stained, was the texture of a rose. Her mouth, below serious eyes of blended blue, gave a touch of willfulness. If there was intemperance on the brow, so was there languor in the lips, red, half ripe, the upper short and curved to smile. She was all raptures—all sapphire and rose gold against the dark cushion.

Both as they rode were silent, looking out through either wide window upon the warm, scent steeped glimpses of the way. All along were waving reaches of wheat, where the poppy flung its wrinkled splash of red, or acres of young growing tobacco where in sweating slaves toiled listlessly, their songs woven with the undertone of the sluggish stream, slashed by reviling oaths and whip crackings of a beardless overseer. At the dusty edges of the road thistle and wild honeysuckle scrambled for their breath, and cowslips went spinning yellow ribbons. It was a slumberous land swathed in a tremulous haze of heat and a wash of sun.

"Anne," said the matron at length, withdrawing her gaze from the window.

"Yes, Aunt Mildred."

"Do you intend to treat that boy badly?"

The girl was silent, gazing across the fields, watching the birds' slender dashings in the olive hollows.

"You haven't answered my question."

"What question?"

"Do you intend to treat that boy badly?"

"What boy?" inquired Anne, with a sweetness that bodied other things.

"Francis Byrd."

"I intend to treat him as I always have—no better, nor worse."

"The world has changed since my time," reflected Mrs. Tillotson. "Maidens deemed themselves lucky to have one gallant and wasted small time in wedding. Last winter I thought it had been Captain Jarrat. Now he is left for Molly Byrd to make eyes at. The way that woman acts! So I suppose it will be with Francis."

"Let them come arranging things for me, then," cried Anne. "I will not be put up and bargained for. I will be the subject of no family councils. I will wed when and whom I please."

Her aunt looked a bit startled at the outburst.

"Of course, of course," she assented mildly. "But you don't please. You're eighteen—two years older than I was when I married your uncle. Francis Byrd of Westover is the pick of them all."

"He is a mere boy." Anne's tone held a growing impatience.

"He is not too young," went on Mrs. Tillotson, "to take stock of all you say. But remember, dear, that he is to wear the royal colors now. 'Tis all well enough for you and me to be open Whigs. We don't have to do any oath taking, and they don't hang us. But king's men cannot be so free of tongue."

Anne turned upon her.

"I know the rest of it!" she cried. "Francis is spending time at Alberti's rooms—my fault. Francis is making a friend of Patrick Henry—my fault! Francis has a mind of his own, hasn't he? If he chooses so, well and good. Aunt Mildred, there will be a day when any Virginian will be proud to be a friend of Patrick Henry!"

The lady shook her head not unkindly. "Your mother over again, Anne," she said. "Loyal and true. Ah, me!"

She was silent, but Anne knew of what she was thinking. After a time she put her hand over and touched the girl's. "Keep your friendships, child, if you like them," she said. "I have naught against Mr. Henry. I like him

and the colonel values him most highly. Only—Byrd is a good lad; too good to be hurt."

"Here is the shop," Anne said presently as the coach stopped before the sign of a mercer. "I shall drive awhile and return for you in an hour. Won't you take John the Baptist with you and buy that turban for Mammy Eviline? What color did she want, John the Baptist?" she called to her body servant.

The lank, loose jointed, strapping figure of solemn countenance who sat a sorrel behind the coach, spurring alongside the widow, broke out in wide smiles.

"Mammy want er maz'reen blue, Mis' Anne. Dat what I learn her say."

"Now, don't go over the hour," Mrs. Tillotson reminded as her niece bowed away, and she sighed as she looked after her.

The coach had entered Williamsburg from the north and now turned into Duke of Gloucester street, where stood an embowered mansion, the town house of the Byrds of Westover. Here at the gate fluttered two girls, who waved hands and called eagerly to the solitary occupant.

"Anne, Anne!" they cried as the coachman drew up at the horse block. "Come and tell us what you are to wear to the ball tomorrow."

"I don't know, Betsy," replied Anne, jumping down.

"Pshaw!" called Mistress Byrd. "Just as if we believed that, when you know you will be looked at more than the new arrived Lady Dunmore!"

Anne kissed the younger one—Paulina Cabell, slight, olive eyed, a pretty, pointing slip of a girl, wriggling to be grown up. "Your eyes are red, sweetheart," said she.

"I have been reading 'Lady Julia Mandeville,'" Paulina complained. "I never cried so in my life reading a novel. The tale is beautiful, but the ending is horrid!"

"You'll stay to supper, of course?" asked Betsy, linking an arm in Anne's.

"Brother Frank will fetch you home."

"Not today."

"Mother will want to tell you about Frank's royal commission," pursued Betsy. "Come in for a moment. Do."

But the mistress of Westover was otherwise occupied. In fact, the girls entered the wide, cool hall to find a storm lowering.

Mrs. Byrd was not only young, pretty, a second wife and the possessor of a husband who was one of the governor's council, but she was conscious of all these things.

Her husband did not remember as often as she did that the gay colonel, his father, had been bosom friend of the learned Charles Boyle in England and a fellow of the royal society. She reminded him frequently of the fact that the old wit had been a scholar and had left to Westover, where he lay under a monument in the garden, the best private library in the colonies, not even excepting that of Mr. John Bordley of Maryland, and a garret full of writings. His portrait hung there, a face as clear and as beautiful as a woman's, framed in a curling peruke of the time of Queen Anne.

As for the present master of Westover, much to her irritation, he cared little more for sight of St. James than for the heaped up manuscripts in the garret. He contented himself with sitting in the council chamber at Williamsburg and riding after foxes at Westover, when his gout left him.

Now Mrs. Byrd, consciously impressive, leaned against the white paneling in a posture which showed her plump figure to advantage.

"'Tis high time," she was saying, settling the yellow point de venise at her throat, "that Francis be spoken to about it. (Come in, Anne.)"

The colonel, bowing as gallantly to Anne as his gouty leg propped on a chair would permit, shifted his powdered wig in some discomfort.

"Frank will get no harm from Patrick Henry," he said. "He is too sensible."

"Mayhap you call it no harm, sir," persisted Mrs. Byrd, "to see your son—your son, a member of the council—hobnobbing with that shiftless wag. Sooth, then, I do! The malt bugs of the tavern are his betters. (No, don't go, Anne.) Francis is daft about him, sir. And the boy's royal commission just come. Oh, 'tis too bad!"

Colonel Byrd straightened his ruffles carefully.

"You go to the ball, of course, Anne?" he asked.

But his wife was not to be shut off.

"Small preferment," the lady went on, "will Francis get from Lord Dunmore if he continues. The governor keeps himself informed. Every one knows that Patrick Henry is the very front of all these rebel doings. (Yes, you need give me no look, Anne. 'Tis the word I meant to use. Rebel doings! Rebel doings!) And for my son—a willing—to—"

"Zounds! Your son is a Byrd, ma'am!" This from the colonel.

"For my son to associate with a low country demagogue, half the time dressed in buckskins like that shabby burgess from Louisa county you brought to dinner last week, and to go to his crazy meetings at the Raleigh. I thought his stay abroad would have weaned Frank of that. That and the commission. But, no! He comes home talking the gibberish of that measly mouthed Charles Fox that he learned in his dreadful London club. I look yet to see him put off his king's uniform and disgrace us all."

"Pshaw!" said Colonel Byrd, nevertheless uneasily. "Frank's all right. The young blade will take to the army like a duck to water. Zooks! There is no harm in the Apollo room. Jefferson

is steady enough, and he is ever there."

"Tom Jefferson!" ejaculated the lady. "Think you he is much better? A free-thinker! He and Henry are pitch and toss. Let a squeak of a fiddle, and both of them will dance. Jefferson used to be gay enough with it at Governor Fauquier's muskings. Everybody knows he spends half his time when he is in Williamsburg at the rooms of that papist actor Alberti, and so does Henry. I marvel if Francis does not know him too."

The colonel sighed. If the truth must be told, the same uneasiness was in his soul. But, being masculine, he did not admit it to his wife.

"I'll lay a crown you'll dance with Master Henry tomorrow night, Anne," volunteered Betsy wickedly.

Anne was looking through the large window, gazed at by crystal glass, and there were little blue sparks snapping in her eyes. She made no reply, but under her skirt edge her red slipper, like a burnished tongue, went tapping the polished floor.

"I should think, Anne," remarked Mrs. Byrd, with acidity, toying with a rose jar from which the Duke of Cumberland had once plucked a bud, "that you would have more regard for your bringing up. I never had to be reminded of mine."

Mrs. Byrd never looked younger or more handsome than when remembering this. In her soul the soothing and ever present consciousness of being born a Willing of Philadelphia was embalmed like a fly in amber. If she could have had her way she would have had the master of Westover dining at 4, like the Cadwaladers and Shippens and the rest of the Church of England set there.

"A Tillotson," she continued raptly, "dancing at the burgesses' ball with the husband of a tavern girl!"

Anne turned, her eyes glowing the color of burning brandy.

"And why not?" she cried. "Why not? Mr. Henry is a burgess of Virginia!"

"Aye, a burgess—from the woods! A lick dish for the country votes!"

"Molly!" Her husband's tone was gathering remonstrance.

"He is a gentleman!" Anne flared, with wrath dark eyes. "A courteous, honorable gentleman! And he has more in his head than any four of them together."

"Highly tighty!" exclaimed Mrs. Byrd. "More rebellion, you mean! I should think so!"

Looking, Betsy felt a strange wonder. She did not always understand the other. "Why like you Master Henry as you do, Anne?" she asked curiously.

"Because," cried Anne hotly, "he is a man—a man—not a gallant! He has something more to do than the wits of the Raleigh tavern or the Jenny Jessams of the assemblies. He knows no fine speeches. He spends no hours

face was keen and saw, with Roman profile, and his eyes were deep set under overhanging brows. For the rest he moved his spare body awkwardly, slouchily, with a rawboned stoop of shoulders, as one at happier ease in the woods than the street. Both bowed gravely as they came up, the face of the horseman scorching the group and brightening suddenly with a flash of smile at sight of Anne.

He passed on, but the younger turned back, nothing loath for a moment of chat.

"Gossiping of the ball tomorrow, I'll swear!" he laughed. "Are the furbelows all chosen?"

"Tell us, Mr. 'Berson,'" cried Betsy Byrd. "Have you seen the new come boutiques? They say Lady Dunmore is lovelier than her daughters."

"I have been away for a fortnight," he answered, "and cannot say. I would I could say 'Aye,'" he added humorously; "it would relieve much anxiety."

"'Tis the dreadful uncertainty of you masculine lovers," Anne countered archly. "That keeps us poor maids in terror."

"'Tis said," put in Paulina, "that his excellency will publish a new code for the palace etiquette. Think of it! Just like a real court! There is to be a chamberlain, and all gentlemen are to unbuckle before the portraits of the king and queen!"

The young man looked dark. "Would he kept to his court etiquette!" he exclaimed. "See you the green yonder?"

All turned their gaze toward the lower end of the street where sat the new two storied capitol, with its tall cupola and clock. Generally there were to be seen burgesses, singly or in couples, passing in or out. Now the space before it was covered with knots of men, talking, gesticulating, walking from group to group. One could almost imagine an accompanying him, like the sound of a distant bee swarm. As they gazed the knots separated and moved slowly toward one of the side doors.

"They enter the left," said Anne. "Tis not the usual sitting of the house, then. Has the governor summoned them to the council chamber? And for what?"

"For what?" repeated Jefferson wrathfully. "For the resolves, printed today in the Gazette, appointing a day of prayer and fasting because of the shutting of the port of Boston. His excellency—I had like to have said 'his majesty'—is in a fine rage. The Virginians are in no mood to bear more flogging. One can scarce say what will befall if he dissolve them!"

There was well nigh a wall at this. "Oh," moaned Mistress Byrd, "then there will be no ball!"

Jefferson smiled, but a spot of tempestuous red burned Anne's cheek as she flung up her head. "If the governor clapped all save ten of Virginia's burgesses into the prison yonder," she said slowly, "the ten would give his lady the ball of welcome. They are Virginians."

"See!" said Jefferson. "He is coming."

At the end of the broad reach which spitted Duke of Gloucester street midway, nearly opposite them, stood the palace, brick red, greened with creepers, lifting its tall lantern above garrets laid in the Italian fashion in shapes of stars and horseshoes. Now its front sprang suddenly into action. A great chariot, very splendid, with vice regal trappings of gilt and leather, whirled up at the steps, and two figures entered it. The vermilion liveried outriders broke into gallop, and the team of six milk white horses wound through the many aced grounds sown with silver grass and studded with mulberry and catalpa trunks, like garbled, one legged dancers, and swept at a smart trot into Duke of Gloucester street.

His excellency Lord Dunmore, red and thick necked, with Captain Foy, his cold featured aid, beside him, rode to the capitol.

The splendid chariot, brought from London to awe the Virginians, went at speed along a way suddenly grown a-bustle. The unwonted summons to the council chamber had gone abroad, and Williamsburg, full to the brim with rich planters from the valleys of the Potomac, the Rappahannock and the James, now at their town houses with their families for court season, were come forth to wait and to speculate upon the royal governor's wrath. The road was filling with coaches and fours bearing the nabobs and their dames and with spartan young gentlemen pissing on dancing girls. The parr of old Bruton church, wherein of a Sunday sat his excellency in his pew under the canopy, was bright with unkins in satin and lace, with beaus showing silken calves and powdered wigs and with students in collegiate gabardines of a sobriety by no means ever fitting their habits.

Stout old Governor Botetourt had got many a cheer in the old days as he rode by in his fine chariot. He was popular, and departed this life in the odor of liking, to receive a statue on William and Mary common. But for the new governor, John Murray, earl of Dunmore, there had come to be many a wry look. He had learned Toryism under Lord Bute, as had the king, and nature had made him a Scotch barbarian to begin with. Diplomacy to him meant the heavy hand, and charity was as far off as religion.

He rode along this afternoon scowling, abrupt and imperious, as usual, and now with an extra set to his heavy lantern jaw that boded no good.

Beaming adoration was in the low courtesy that Mistress Byrd swept him as he was whirled past with unseeing eyes, and at the sight Anne's mouth took on little lines of impatience.

"I shall drive to the queen," she said, springing into the seat. "The capitol, Rashleigh!" she cried to the coachman, and waved goodbye to the group.

"Anne grows a worse Whig every day!" pouted Mistress Byrd in a pet. "La, I think the governor is monstrous fine. I am going to wear my celestial blue satin tomorrow night and a white satin petticoat!"

Many a gallant bowed low from the pike as the beauty of Williamsburg went by.

"Silf!" protested young Brooke to Francis Byrd as he potted his lace 'neath the leaden bust of Sir Walter at the Raleigh's entrance. "She would

twirling a love-lock nor feather biting over dolorous sonnets, nor petting his ruffles, nor dicing in the Apollo room. Oh, I grow sick of the macaronis and their silken compliments and dress swords, all as nice as nanny hens. And the verses they write in the Gazette! 'Tis mawkish! What do they do? What do they know? The breed of a bird. The latest fashion of pinchbeck shoe buckles from Annapolis."

Mrs. Byrd sniffed.

"A pity he married the tavern keeper's daughter!" she said. "You might have had him and his buckskin breeches!"

Betsy laughed at this. "Bless me!" she sighed. "What a blow that had been for Captain Jarrat!" Then, repenting, she ran after Anne as she swept grandly out and threw an arm around her neck.

"Don't be angry, dear," she said. "An you are, I shall feel all to blame!"

Paulina was still at the gate. "Haste!" she called under her breath. "Here comes Mr. Jefferson."

"Lack!" said Betsy. "Speak of the devil—I mean—there is Mr. Henry with him."

"I marvel Mr. Jefferson likes him!" quoth Anne, a gentle sarcasm ruffling her anger.

Mistress Byrd did not note the tone. "Aye," she responded, "so do I. He has a tongue, though. Father says it has made more trouble for the colony than all the exclusion acts put together. He looks a very uncouth creature," she added. "See that moth eaten hunting cap and those horrid leather clothes!"

This was in a low tone, for the ap preaching men were come within earshot and were even then doffing head gear to them.

The two were vastly dissimilar. One the younger, was clad in dark velvet wore lace and a sword. His fine face was pale with the look of the scholar. The other, walking by his side, with saddlebags over his arm thrust through the bridle of a lean roan nag, wore hunting dress, with a small cap. He looked to be turned thirty-five. His

face was keen and saw, with Roman profile, and his eyes were deep set under overhanging brows. For the rest he moved his spare body awkwardly, slouchily, with a rawboned stoop of shoulders, as one at happier ease in the woods than the street. Both bowed gravely as they came up, the face of the horseman scorching the group and brightening suddenly with a flash of smile at sight of Anne.

He passed on, but the younger turned back, nothing loath for a moment of chat.

"Gossiping of the ball tomorrow, I'll swear!" he laughed. "Are the furbelows all chosen?"

"Tell us, Mr. 'Berson,'" cried Betsy Byrd. "Have you seen the new come boutiques? They say Lady Dunmore is lovelier than her daughters."

"I have been away for a fortnight," he answered, "and cannot say. I would I could say 'Aye,'" he added humorously; "it would relieve much anxiety."

"'Tis the dreadful uncertainty of you masculine lovers," Anne countered archly. "That keeps us poor maids in terror."

"'Tis said," put in Paulina, "that his excellency will publish a new code for the palace etiquette. Think of it! Just like a real court! There is to be a chamberlain, and all gentlemen are to unbuckle before the portraits of the king and queen!"

The young man looked dark. "Would he kept to his court etiquette!" he exclaimed. "See you the green yonder?"

All turned their gaze toward the lower end of the street where sat the new two storied capitol, with its tall cupola and clock. Generally there were to be seen burgesses, singly or in couples, passing in or out. Now the space before it was covered with knots of men, talking, gesticulating, walking from group to group. One could almost imagine an accompanying him, like the sound of a distant bee swarm. As they gazed the knots separated and moved slowly toward one of the side doors.

"They enter the left," said Anne. "Tis not the usual sitting of the house, then. Has the governor summoned them to the council chamber? And for what?"

"For what?" repeated Jefferson wrathfully. "For the resolves, printed today in the Gazette, appointing a day of prayer and fasting because of the shutting of the port of Boston. His excellency—I had like to have said 'his majesty'—is in a fine rage. The Virginians are in no mood to bear more flogging. One can scarce say what will befall if he dissolve them!"

There was well nigh a wall at this. "Oh," moaned Mistress Byrd, "then there will be no ball!"

Jefferson smiled, but a spot of tempestuous red burned Anne's cheek as she flung up her head. "If the governor clapped all save ten of Virginia's burgesses into the prison yonder," she said slowly, "the ten would give his lady the ball of welcome. They are Virginians."

"See!" said Jefferson. "He is coming."

At the end of the broad reach which spitted Duke of Gloucester street midway, nearly opposite them, stood the palace, brick red, greened with creepers, lifting its tall lantern above garrets laid in the Italian fashion in shapes of stars and horseshoes. Now its front sprang suddenly into action. A great chariot, very splendid, with vice regal trappings of gilt and leather, whirled up at the steps, and two figures entered it. The vermilion liveried outriders broke into gallop, and the team of six milk white horses wound through the many aced grounds sown with silver grass and studded with mulberry and catalpa trunks, like garbled, one legged dancers, and swept at a smart trot into Duke of Gloucester street.

His excellency Lord Dunmore, red and thick necked, with Captain Foy, his cold featured aid, beside him, rode to the capitol.

The splendid chariot, brought from London to awe the Virginians, went at speed along a way suddenly grown a-bustle. The unwonted summons to the council chamber had gone abroad, and Williamsburg, full to the brim with rich planters from the valleys of the Potomac, the Rappahannock and the James, now at their town houses with their families for court season, were come forth to wait and to speculate upon the royal governor's wrath. The road was filling with coaches and fours bearing the nabobs and their dames and with spartan young gentlemen pissing on dancing girls. The parr of old Bruton church, wherein of a Sunday sat his excellency in his pew under the canopy, was bright with unkins in satin and lace, with beaus showing silken calves and powdered wigs and with students in collegiate gabardines of a sobriety by no means ever fitting their habits.

Stout old Governor Botetourt had got many a cheer in the old days as he rode by in his fine chariot. He was popular, and departed this life in the odor of liking, to receive a statue on William and Mary common. But for the new governor, John Murray, earl of Dunmore, there had come to be many a wry look. He had learned Toryism under Lord Bute, as had the king, and nature had made him a Scotch barbarian to begin with. Diplomacy to him meant the heavy hand, and charity was as far off as religion.

He rode along this afternoon scowling, abrupt and imperious, as usual, and now with an extra set to his heavy lantern jaw that boded no good.

face was keen and saw, with Roman profile, and his eyes were deep set under overhanging brows. For the rest he moved his spare body awkwardly, slouchily, with a rawboned stoop of shoulders, as one at happier ease in the woods than the street. Both bowed gravely as they came up, the face of the horseman scorching the group and brightening suddenly with a flash of smile at sight of Anne.

He passed on, but the younger turned back, nothing loath for a moment of chat.

"Gossiping of the ball tomorrow, I'll swear!" he laughed. "Are the furbelows all chosen?"

"Tell us, Mr. 'Berson,'" cried Betsy Byrd. "Have you seen the new come boutiques? They say Lady Dunmore is lovelier than her daughters."

"I have been away for a fortnight," he answered, "and cannot say. I would I could say 'Aye,'" he added humorously; "it would relieve much anxiety."

"'Tis the dreadful uncertainty of you masculine lovers," Anne countered archly. "That keeps us poor maids in terror."

"'Tis said," put in Paulina, "that his excellency will publish a new code for the palace etiquette. Think of it! Just like a real court! There is to be a chamberlain, and all gentlemen are to unbuckle before the portraits of the king and queen!"

The young man looked dark. "Would he kept to his court etiquette!" he exclaimed. "See you the green yonder?"

All turned their gaze toward the lower end of the street where sat the new two storied capitol, with its tall cupola and clock. Generally there were to be seen burgesses, singly or in couples, passing in or out. Now the space before it was covered with knots of men, talking, gesticulating, walking from group to group. One could almost imagine an accompanying him, like the sound of a distant bee swarm. As they gazed the knots separated and moved slowly toward one of the side doors.

"They enter the left," said Anne. "Tis not the usual sitting of the house, then. Has the governor summoned them to the council chamber? And for what?"

"For what?" repeated Jefferson wrathfully. "For the resolves, printed today in the Gazette, appointing a day of prayer and fasting because of the shutting of the port of Boston. His excellency—I had like to have said 'his majesty'—is in a fine rage. The Virginians are in no mood to bear more flogging. One can scarce say what will befall if he dissolve them!"

There was well nigh a wall at this. "Oh," moaned Mistress Byrd, "then there will be no ball!"

Jefferson smiled, but a spot of tempestuous red burned Anne's cheek as she flung up her head. "If the governor clapped all save ten of Virginia's burgesses into the prison yonder," she said slowly, "the ten would give his lady the ball of welcome. They are Virginians."

"See!" said Jefferson. "He is coming."

At the end of the broad reach which spitted Duke of Gloucester street midway, nearly opposite them, stood the palace, brick red, greened with creepers, lifting its tall lantern above garrets laid in the Italian fashion in shapes of stars and horseshoes. Now its front sprang suddenly into action. A great chariot, very splendid, with vice regal trappings of gilt and leather, whirled up at the steps, and two figures entered it. The vermilion liveried outriders broke into gallop, and the team of six milk white horses wound through the many aced grounds sown with silver grass and studded with mulberry and catalpa trunks, like garbled, one legged dancers, and swept at a smart trot into Duke of Gloucester street.

His excellency Lord Dunmore, red and thick necked, with Captain Foy, his cold featured aid, beside him, rode to the capitol.

The splendid chariot, brought from London to awe the Virginians, went at speed along a way suddenly grown a-bustle. The unwonted summons to the council chamber had gone abroad, and Williamsburg, full to the brim with rich planters from the valleys of the Potomac, the Rappahannock and the James, now at their town houses with their families for court season, were come forth to wait and to speculate upon the royal governor's wrath. The road was filling with coaches and fours bearing the nabobs and their dames and with spartan young gentlemen pissing on dancing girls. The parr of old Bruton church, wherein of a Sunday sat his excellency in his pew under the canopy, was bright with unkins in satin and lace, with beaus showing silken calves and powdered wigs and with students in collegiate gabardines of a sobriety by no means

## A CLEVER ILLUSTRATION WITH CONCLUSIVE PROOF.

There is an old formula in philosophy which says that no two things can occupy the same place at the same time. As a simple illustration, drive a nail into a board and you will find with every stroke of the hammer, the nail will force aside the particles of wood into which it is being driven, finally making a place for itself, and proving that the nail and the wood do not occupy the same place at the same time.

**DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER** and Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cannot occupy the same place at the same time. If you are troubled with frequent pains in the back; if your urine stains linen; if you urinate frequently during the night, and a burning pain accompanies its passage, your kidneys and bladder are in bad shape and should be treated at once.

Every dose of **DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY** slowly but surely pushes aside some of the particles of the dread diseases of the kidneys and bladder, liver, blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and constipation, until they completely disappear. Do not lose faith or find fault, if you are not entirely cured by one bottle, because if these diseases have fastened their grip on you the longer and harder it is to drive them away.

Druggists sell it in **New 50 Cent Size** and the regular \$1.00 size bottles. Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Roseton, N.Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy for all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver, Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Constipation.

## Special Bargains!

For the next 80 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than our regular prices. This is in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 5. A guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN,

184 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

## Farmers & Gardeners

Attention!

## GARDEN SEED.

The large increase from year to year in this department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This fact about looking for seed not being good has been worth three bars. Some kinds of seeds grown on this island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted to raise seeds from, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better!

For sale by

Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

## Flagg's Bargain Store,

12 FRANKLIN STREET,

OPP. P. O.

## Gray Enamelled Ware Prices.

10 Quart Dish Pan	55c
2 Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	15c
1 Quart Sauce Pan	15c
2 Quart Sauce Pans	28c
3 Quart Sauce Pans	25c
4 Quart Sauce Pans	30c
13 Quart Preserving Kettles	25c
2 Quart Preserving Kettles	25c
1 Quart Preserving Kettles	15c
2 Quart Pudding Pans	15c
1 Quart Pudding Pan	15c
2 Quart Pudding Pans	25c
1 Quart Pudding Pan	15c
10 Wash Basins	20c
Drinking Cups	10c

The above goods are all guaranteed, and the Best Enamelled Ware in the market.

GOLDBECK'S

## Diastatic Extract of Malt.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritious form of MALT, containing a large percentage of diastase and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dextrine and glucose, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fat.

It will be found invaluable in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or indigestion), Nervous Exhaustion, Anemia, Malnutrition, etc.

To Nursing Mothers it wonderfully increases strength, aiding lactation, and supplying sugar and phosphate to the milk, whereby the infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and natural sleep.

DIRECTIONS—A wineglassful with each meal and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to suit the taste. Children in proportion to age.

Sold by D. W. SHEEHAN, 18 and 20 Kinsley's Wharf, Newport, R. I.

## NEWPORT

## Transfer Express Co.

## TRUCKERS

—AND—

## General Forwarders.

Heavy Trucking a Specialty.

Estimates Given on any Kind of Carting.

Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Avenue.

BRANCH OFFICES, 273 Thames Street and New York Freight Depot.

Telephone 571-K.

# How Forrest Won New Laurels

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

June 10, 1864

[Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Kilmer.]

THE Confederate cavalry leader General N. B. Forrest added to his reputation as a great horse-back fighter by winning a remarkable victory at Brice's farm, Mississippi, June 10, 1864. An army of 8,000 Federals under General S. D. Sturgis marched out of Memphis with flying colors to sweep Forrest and his rough riding band off Sherman's line of communications. Sherman was then closing in on Atlanta with a large army and drawing his supplies by rail from Nashville, Tenn., hundreds of miles from the scene of operations.

Twice before within the space of six months the ubiquitous raider Forrest had been slated for destruction by his anxious foes for the purpose of safeguarding Sherman's march. General Sturgis himself led an expedition out of Memphis to entrap Forrest at the time of the Port Pillow affair in April, but the movement had failed, like many others of the same nature in the course of the war. When Sturgis came within sight of Forrest at Brice's farm he wanted to turn back, but was dissuaded by his officers and formed for battle on the arc of a circle three-fourths of a mile in extent about half a mile from Brice's house, his right resting upon the main road along which he was marching southward. His force comprised two brigades of cavalry and three brigades of infantry, with two six gun batteries of light artillery.

Forrest had with him Lyon's, Rucker's and Johnson's brigades, all mounted men, and two four gun batteries, about 3,200 troops in all. The ground where Sturgis formed his men was elevated and thickly clad with stunted trees and tangled undergrowth, which furnished cover for the troops. A cautious soldier in Forrest's place would have taken a good position across the valley and compelled his foe to assume the initiative, but the impetuous fighter was fearful of delays and gave the order for a general attack. Sturgis' men received the assaults with a terrible fire, and the southern line was repulsed, with confusion in some places. Opportunely Forrest's batteries came to the front at a gallop and opened briskly on the Federals confronting Rucker's brigade. Under cover of the cannonade Rucker pushed his line forward, but the carnage inflicted by Sturgis' firm line again caused the southerners to waver.

Sturgis was not on the field during Forrest's first attack, and his brigade commanders failed to take advantage of the confusion in Forrest's column. No effort was made to follow up whenever one of the southern battalions recoiled from the deadly fire. Neither did the Federals attempt to turn the flanks of the enemy's shorter line. Sturgis was five miles in the rear, bringing up a brigade which had been delayed by a quagmire in the road produced by recent heavy rains. His officers at the front advised him to form the infantry for battle at some point in the rear of the fighting line and withdraw the cavalry to that position. This he declined to do and massed his whole command in front of Forrest, with his artillery stationed along the road.

It was past noon when Sturgis brought up the last troops and Forrest saw that his foe was being reinforced. Ordering his artillery captains to double shot the pieces with canister, Forrest led them to within sixty yards of the Federal line just as Sturgis was taking the offensive and his troops emerging into open ground near Brice's house. After two or three discharges, from each of the eight guns in position the brigades of Lyon and Johnson charged upon the Federal left flank. The Federals were pressed slowly back upon Brice's house by this flank attack. Meanwhile Rucker's brigade, re-enforced during the fight by two regiments under Colonel Bell, moved forward across the fields and over fences, using their revolvers freely, toward the house. At this point the slaughter was fearful. Fully 900 Federals, according to Confederate accounts, lay dead and wounded around the house.

For a time this assault was held in check by the steady fire of Sturgis' cavalry on the front line. Finally, when Forrest's men pressed up to within seventy paces of the center of the Federal line, it gave way, exposing the flank of Colonel George E. Waring's brigade, which held a position in the woods and up to that time had beaten back every advance of the foe. Waring fell back and carried along Winslow's brigade as well.

Forrest's line, now shortened and strengthened, pressed on after the retreating Federals. Six of Sturgis' guns were captured around Brice's house. In a charge of the Eighth Kentucky cavalry upon this battery the color bearer was disabled by a shot, and Sergeant Brown of Company A seized the falling flag, rushed ahead of the line and placed it upon one of the Federal guns.

Forrest's artilleryists promptly maned the captured guns and turned them upon the Federals. The fire from these pieces disabled the horses attached to another Federal battery, which was abandoned to the pursuers. Meanwhile Forrest's own batteries under Morton and Rice galloped forward and opened a canister fire upon the Federals crowded in the single road leading to Tishomingo creek, where there was a bridge still standing.

The day was sultry and hot, and the

troops brought to the field by Sturgis were worn and distressed with the long march. The bridge was blocked with wagons, the teams of which had been shot down, and the retreating soldiers rushed into the creek to pass the obstructions. Forrest ordered his cavalry to halt and reorganize for more effective pursuit. As soon as the bridge could be cleared of wagons and debris two guns of Rice's Confederate battery worked their way through and, taking favorable positions, harassed the retreating troops on the banks of the Tishomingo.

The delay of the pursuers at the bridge gave Sturgis time to rally his line. For half an hour he gave vigorous battle, his men charging their pursuers and hurling them back upon Rice's guns. About 5 o'clock this second line was smashed by a flanking fire on the left and the artillery on the right. Rice's battery buried double charges of canister into the Federal ranks, and Lyon's brigade rushed forward, completing the rout. Sturgis' colored brigade made an ineffectual attempt to hold on, but finally dissolved under the canister of Rice's guns.

The largest part of Sturgis' wagon train, numbering 250 and containing ten days' rations for the troops and a large supply of ammunition, fell into Forrest's hands, with 1,500 unwounded prisoners of war. Forrest captured fourteen pieces of artillery in action. Sturgis retreated all night and reached Ripley, twenty-four miles from Brice's farm, early on July 11. An attempt was made to reform the command there and give further battle, but a single regiment of Tennessee troopers, only 250 strong, appeared on the road behind the town, and, after checking an attack in this quarter, which threatened to cut the line of retreat, the Federals again marched on toward Memphis.

Forrest in person reached Ripley at 8 o'clock on the 11th and but for his impetuosity might have had time to inflict another terrible blow upon Sturgis. Only a single regiment was at hand besides his escort, and with them he attacked. The Federals fought bravely, losing a hundred men, including Colonel G. M. McCraig of the One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois infantry. In this fight General Grierson, commander of the Federal cavalry, narrowly escaped capture at the hands of Forrest's youngest brother, Colonel Jesse Forrest. Finding themselves beset in the rear and on the flanks, the Federals abandoned the ground before a strong column which Forrest had sent around their rear could get into position to cut off the retreat of the rear guard.

Forrest set out by a roundabout road to head off the enemy at Salem. Before reaching that place he fell ex-



FORREST'S DIANE COLOR DRAWER.

hausted from his saddle and lay for an hour by the roadside in a state of stupor. He had covered fifty-eight miles in twenty-four hours. Besides the rides back and forth during the maneuvers of battle, and, although a man of iron frame, the ordeal had proved too much for him.

The Confederates claim that Forrest surpassed his previous records in this affair at Brice's farm. Their captures of artillery are fixed at nineteen guns, including two which the Federals buried. They also took twenty field ambulances and over 400 draft horses. The Confederates state that they buried 1,900 Federals and took captive 2,000 officers and men, including the wounded. Their own loss is set down at 140 officers and men killed and nearly 500 wounded.

The Confederates also state that Forrest brought but 2,300 men into action, as every fourth man was detailed as horse holder, the troops fighting on foot. The adjutant of the Fourth Missouri cavalry (Federal) of Colonel Waring's brigade says that the enemy in view did not exceed 2,500 men. This officer admits that Forrest was outnumbered at least three to one.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

## FOR THE CHILDREN

The Highwaymen.

Here is a story written by a little girl who lives in Brooklyn. It appeared in a magazine published by herself and eight of her companions: "Richard Lyon Carpenter, at the noble age of seven, was trudging along St. Mark's avenue. His thoughts were in another sphere, and he was thinking of the little birdies chirping in the green trees above.

"But this young man did not know what was in store for him. With a loud yell two fierce boys dashed from behind a fence and wildly clutched hold of this brave youth. Richard was terrified till his hair stood on end, but all his wild efforts were of no avail. He was robbed. Just think of it! The fierce robbers took away the two precious pennies he was able to boast of. It was very thrilling, but, dear readers, do not weep, for on reaching home his father presented him with two bright, new pennies, and the youth was simply overjoyed with pleasure."

The Story of a Five Cent Piece.

One time in Arizona an Italian dug me out of a silver mine, and then I was shipped to a silver shop and put through many different processes. I was next dropped out of the safe in which I was being carried. I was sent to a mint in Philadelphia, where I was flattened out into the shape of a circle, and a head of a woman was stamped on me and the date 1880. When I was made I was accompanied by some others to the treasury in Washington. Later I was sent to New York and given to an Englishman, who sent me for a tip to the waiter. When I was put into the hands of a clerk, he carelessly left me in the hands of another clerk, who put me in an unlocked drawer. During the night a burglar entered and stole me. However, he was captured, and when I was turned over to the police I felt happier than in the hands of the robber.

A Young Inventor.

A youthful inventor has just built a wireless telegraph apparatus which he has operated with success in the physical laboratory of the Indianapolis Manual Training High school. He is Arthur Berger, nineteen years old, who will be graduated with the June class. Berger conceived the idea four years ago of making a wireless telegraph system. He gathered all the knowledge he could of the Marconi system from scientific periodicals. When familiar with the apparatus and the fundamental principles he began his first machines. They were crude affairs, but demonstrated the soundness of the principle on which he had built them. Last year during his study of electricity in advanced physics Berger began the construction of a second set of instruments, with many improvements upon his former system.

Flower Hunt—A Game.

This is a game that boys and girls will enjoy. If you are planning to give a party you will want to know some games that can be played in the house, in case the day of the party proves to be a rainy one. This is one of those games:

Either make or buy a lot of tissue paper flowers (they can be bought in many of the city shops) and fasten to the stem of each flower a piece of candy or an animal cracker. Then hide the flowers all over the rooms that are open to the party.

When your little guests arrive give each one a cunning little basket with a nice, long handle that is tied with pretty ribbon and say to the children: "Now, let's go out to hunt flowers. See who gets the most."

The children will be delighted with the game.

First Lesson in Flying.

The blackbirds that come early in the spring to the Eastern Shore of Maryland take possession of all the locust trees in the vicinity and proceed to build their nests. Often one may see a single tree filled with nests, but the birds do not seem to interfere with one another in the least. It is a laughable sight to happen along on a fine day when the parents are teaching their young to fly. First the little birds are tempted out of the nest, and they sit huddled together on a branch, hungry and frightened. Soon the old bird arrives with a worm and perches on a nearby branch. Then he calls the children, and very soon their hunger conquers fear, and they take a hop toward the food. This is the first lesson in flying.

To Make Rubber Stamps.

Write your name on a piece of paper with a lead pencil; then go over the name again, pressing hard, so that you can see the name plainly when you turn the paper over. After you have gone over the name turn the paper over and with a lead pencil mark directly over the name on the other side. This will make your name backward. Then you will see your name backward. Glue the side of the paper that you first wrote on to a smooth piece of thin rubber and glue it to a smooth piece of wood. Then cut off all the rubber except the black line.

The Little Bird's Plan.

"Twee, twee, twee!" said the bird in the tree. "Please, little boy, don't shoot me." The little boy nodded his curly head. Bang! went the gun, and the bird fell dead. He hung the little bird over his gun and homeward over the meadows did run.

High up in the leafy maple tree Was a little brown nest, with birdies three. Cold and lonely, the birdies three Cried for their mother. "Twee, twee, twee!" With their hungry little mouths to be fed, The poor little birds soon died in their bed. Now, little boy, with your gun so fine, Please don't shoot the bird nest time.

An Awful Mistake.

"You say the thoughtless act of Mrs. Stinkyleigh caused her husband a serious relapse? What did she do, in heaven's name?" "Why, she came right into the sick room arrayed in a very expensive hat and dress."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. BARROW, Chatham, N. Y. Press Correspondent New York State Grange

## FARMERS' READING COURSES

A Valuable Feature of Literary Work in the Grange.

Teaching by means of correspondence has now come to be an established method of reaching the people. It is now recognized that not every one is going to college or to special schools and yet every one should be taught in the things with which he lives. "Correspondence schools" are now established in various lines. These schools are in no sense competitors with the ordinary schools, but are supplementary to them, extending their influence.

A closely related enterprise is the reading course, and this is now adapted to many lines of work. One of its most recent developments is in the line of agriculture, and this work is specially adapted to farmers, since so few of them can go to an agricultural college. The rural mail delivery is making these courses workable. The largest of the farmer's reading course enterprises is in New York state, where there are two such courses emanating from the college of agriculture at Cornell university and maintained by the state—one for farmers and one for farmers' wives. Each of these numbers several thousand readers. It is not the primary purpose of these courses to set the readers at books, for those who are confirmed in the habit of reading books are able to help themselves. Therefore simple beginners' lessons are prepared and sent free to farmers and their families in the state. With the lessons are sent questions for the reader to answer, and correspondence is then maintained with the reader on the points of difference between reader and instructor. Farmers often organize themselves into reading clubs, and the grange affords one of the most favorable opportunities for pursuing these courses. In the New York farmers' reading course are lessons on soil, fertilizing, stock feeding, poultry houses, orcharding. In the farmers' wives' course are lessons on saving steps, home sanitation, the home garden, practical housekeeping, food for the family, furnishing and reading for the farm home.

## THE JUVENILE GRANGE.

Organized in 1888, Its Growth Has Been Slow.

The idea of training the boys and girls of the farm home for future usefulness by the organization of juvenile granges originated in Texas in the year 1888, when the first young people's grange was organized. A resolution directing the executive committee to prepare a suitable ritual was passed at the session of the national grange in Sacramento, Cal., in 1888. Jonathan J. Woodman, P. M., of the national grange drew up the present ritual, which was adopted at Atlanta, Ga., in 1889. Since that the work had practically died out, to be revived again during the last few years in New England and Michigan.

At the recent meeting of the national grange in Rochester it was voted to procure the requisite regalia and working tools for conferring the juvenile degree.

Any child whose parents are members of the Order is eligible to membership in the juvenile grange. He must be eight years of age and under fourteen, for at the latter age he may become a member of the subordinate grange.

In strictly rural communities, where there is less to occupy the young in a social way than in villages, the juvenile grange seems to flourish best. It gives young people a most valuable mental and social training at an age when impressions are most easily made and prepares them for membership in the subordinate grange when they arrive at the proper age. It cultivates the polite graces. It gives self confidence. It inculcates truth and morality. The granges should not lose this grand opportunity for molding the lives of farmers' boys and girls and instilling early the excellent principles of our beneficent Order.

The Patrons' Fire Insurance association of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., carries insurance on farmers' property to the amount of about \$7,000,000. It has been in existence twenty-five years. The average cost of insurance has been about \$1 per thousand per year.

Columbia county (N. Y.) Pomona grange voted to hold a "school of instruction" once a year for the exemplification of the degrees and imparting the unwritten work.

The Dutchess and Columbia Patrons' Fire Relief association carries over \$4,150,000 insurance on farmers' property in those two counties of New York state.

The Spinster Aunt's Opinion. Carrie—Do you think a woman is justified in marrying a man she doesn't know? Aunt Jane—She certainly wouldn't be justified in marrying a man she did know.—Boston Transcript.

Nothing in It. "I understand, professor, that Miss Squawker is coming to you to cultivate her voice. Is there anything in it?" "Not for her."—Houston Post.

None Better. Mrs. Wise—I wouldn't have bought cigars for my husband if I were you. A man doesn't like his wife to do that. Mrs. McBride—I know it's risky unless you're very careful to get the best, but I was careful. Mrs. Wise—Were you? Mrs. McBride—Yes, I picked out a box called "Finest made." There couldn't possibly be anything better than that, you know.

Pride of Ancestry. "We can't afford to recognize them. Their ancestors were in trade." "Weren't ours?" "Of course, but our trade ancestors are two generations further back than theirs."—Chicago Post.

## The Wall Street Journal.

The National Financial Daily Newspaper.

Reveals the News and Facts governing Value. Studies underlying causes of Market Movements. Reviews, analyzes and criticizes Railroad and Industrial reports. Has complete tables of Earnings of Properties. Quotes active and inactive Stocks and Bonds. Records the last sale of bonds and the Yield on investments at the Price. Answers without charge, inquiries concerning Investments.

One who daily consults THE WALL STREET JOURNAL is better qualified to invest money safely and profitably than one who does not.

Published daily by J. W. JONES & Co., 14 Broad Street, New York. The Oldest News Agency of Wall Street. \$12 a Year, \$1 a Month.

Investors Read the Wall Street Journal.

JAMES P. TAYLOR,

139

Thames Street,

DEALER IN

Clothing

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods.

AGENT FOR

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

CLOTHING.

Pianos to Rent

FOR THE SEASON.

A Large Stock to Select from.

Fine Stationery,

Fine Linen Paper

Cream Wove & Laid,

AT 30c. PER POUND.

Agency for the Mason & Hamlin Organs.

JOHN ROGERS,

210 Thames Street.

Now Ready.

The Many Adventures of

FOXY GRANDPA

Including all the merry pictures contained in the two volumes, entitled "Adventures of Foxy Grandpa" and "Further Adventures of Foxy Grandpa."

Mr. Schultz said to me one day at lunch: "What do you think of a series of comic drawings dealing with a grandfather and his two grandsons?" "Let the grandfather be the clever one of the trio. In most of the other cases the young folk have been smarter than the old people upon whom they played their jokes. Let's reverse it!" The next morning he came to my office with sketches for half a dozen series, and with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head. The success of the series in the New York Herald was instantaneous, for who has not heard of "Foxy Grandpa" and "Bunny"? The jolly old gentleman, dear to grown people as well as children, might almost be called the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

To Grandfather Who Are And To Those Who Are To Be I Merrily Dedicate This Book.

"BUNNY" Sent postage paid on receipt of ONE DOLLAR in currency or postal order; no checks received.

L. R. HAMERSLY CO., 49 Wall St., N. Y. 11-247

11-247

ANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebis or Iodine. CURE IN 48 HOURS. Sold by all Druggists.

WATER.

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application at the office, Marlboro street, near Thames.

# The Mercury.

Published by Franklin in 1794.  
Newport, R. I.  
JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.  
Office Telephone 183  
House Telephone 628-2

Saturday, May 28, 1904.

Bryan says "We've had one Wall street President; that's enough. I'm against Parker or any other Wall street man for the Presidency." If Bryan can make trouble for the Democrats, he probably will do so.

Prominent Democrats in Washington believe that a dark horse will be nominated by the Democrats for President. Representatives from Georgia and Alabama have instructed the delegates to their state conventions not to instruct for Judge Parker.

Horace G. Burt, formerly president of Union Pacific, is in Japan and has been so closely watched by detectives that he was obliged to appeal to the United States consul. The reason for the watch kept upon him was because the newspapers had said that he was to be president of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

The Panama canal bonds, amounting to one hundred and thirty million dollars, are now being prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury. These bonds are to bear the portrait of the late Senator Hanna, as a recognition of the great service he rendered in advocating the measure and the ratification of the treaty which made the canal an assured fact.

The wedding of Miss Elsie Whelen to Mr. Robert Golet will take place at St. Mary's Church, Wayne, June 14th. The matron of honor will be her sister, Mrs. Craig Biddle, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Roosevelt, Miss Frances Grisoom, Miss Adelaide Jordan, Miss E. Harrison, Miss Pauline Biddle, Miss Edith Burden, Miss Marion Haven and Miss Nora Iselin. Mr. Robert W. Golet will be the best man and the ushers chosen are Messrs. Ogden Mills, William Whelen, Arthur Iselin, Roger Winthrop, Arthur Burden and Robert Gerry.

The launching of the battleship Rhode Island leaves still a sore spot with a few of the State officials and some politicians. But the great majority of the people of the State look on with indifference and carry a smile which is childlike and bland when the subject is mentioned. His Excellency, the Governor, felt so badly that he carried his lamentations to the President of this mighty republic of ours, and doubtless after he got the President's reply His Excellency or His Excellency's clerk, who has been frequently termed the governor de facto, wished he had not written him. In the language of the street President Roosevelt made Governor Garvin look like thirty cents.

It is true for the registry voter to think about preparing himself for the duties of citizenship. All he has to do is to go to the city clerk's office and write his name in a book kept there for that purpose. It costs nothing, only time and a little labor. This must be done between now and June 30. If neglected beyond that date then there will be no chance for the person so neglecting to vote in November for President and Vice President of the United States, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and General Treasurer of Rhode Island, for Mayor and other members of the city government of Newport. This will be a very important year, politically, and every one who can will naturally wish to exercise the right and privilege of voting. A word to the wise is sufficient.

## N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

The announcement by President Mellen that a formal merger will be made shortly of the Meriden Electric Railway Company and the Consolidated Railway Company, both of which are controlled by the New Haven, is simply carrying out the policy of Mr. Mellen, regarding the operation of electric traction lines. Mr. Mellen announced a month ago that where increased economy of operation can be secured by merging electric lines they will be combined with the Consolidated Railway system.

Following out this policy the Winchester Avenue Co. and the Fair Haven and Westville, comprising the traction service of New Haven, have been merged with the Consolidated Railway System. This results in making the Consolidated system the parent company to which all the minor electric lines are joined when purchased. Mr. Mellen and his associates are taking more interest at present in the growth and development of electric roads in New Haven than ever before.

The New Haven now owns nearly 70 per cent. of the electric roads in the state of Connecticut. This control of the prominent electric roads in Connecticut apparently prevents the formation of a through electric service between New York and Boston. While it is possible to build in new territory a through line it is rather improbable that any new line could secure franchises in any of the leading Connecticut cities and without such franchises they could not secure sufficient traffic to put their line on a paying basis.

Mr. Mellen's strong and vigorous policy in this respect has been much commended by the New Haven directors.

## An Unjustifiable Strike.

The strike of the freight hauliers on the New Haven Railroad has resulted from a refusal of the road to dismiss a non-union official. An exchange rightly says: The public will never support a strike called for any such reason as this. It may readily happen that before the end of the controversy half a hundred more grievances of various sorts will arise, and that the merits of the original suit will be lost to sight by the raising of fresh issues. Nevertheless, it is clear that a great public inconvenience has been brought about by the freight hauliers' union upon a totally frivolous pretext.

A strike is justifiable only as a last resort, when no other way of settling a grievance can be found. Furthermore, the grievance must be very serious to warrant the loss and the bitterness of a strike. There is no such grievance in the present case, so far as can now be seen. On the other hand, the strike, if persisted in, will entail very great public inconvenience, so that it is doubly unjustifiable. The men in this case are acting unwisely; they deserve to lose the strike, and they infallibly will lose it if they proceed in their present course. The whole question is one of the sort which is constantly throwing the course of labor unionism back upon its path, and making capital for the thick and thin opponents of organized labor in principle. If the freight hauliers were men who were shockingly underpaid, and everybody knew it, if they were men who had exhausted peaceful means of settlement without avail, in an attempt to remedy a just grievance, in such case public opinion might support the strike. It does not appear that this is the case. It does appear that the men are badly led, and badly advised, and that they are willing to subject the public to great inconvenience because the employers will not discharge a faithful employee.

## Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1904 by W. T. Foster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent June 2 to 6, warm wave, 1 to 5, cool wave 4 to 8. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about June 8, cross west of Rockies by close of 8, great central valleys 10 to 12, eastern states 13. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 8, great central valleys 10, eastern states 12. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about June 11, great central valleys 13, eastern states 15. This disturbance will be initiated by a great high temperature wave preceded and followed by very low temperatures. Intensity of weather events will not be so great as in preceding storm which will beat its greatest force near June 6 on meridian 90—earlier west, later east.

Dangerous storms may be expected not far from June 19. Old readers will understand me but new readers are slow to comprehend these short statements. By reference to my weather bulletins the old and careful reader will understand that I expect that disturbance to be one day east of meridian 90 on June 19. That would place it in the Ohio valley and on the lower lakes. But it may be a little behind that or a little east of these points. The weather maps will locate the storm center on that or any other day, for their hind-casts are good. But wherever that storm center is on June 19th moderately dangerous storms will occur 100 to 300 miles south east of its center as it moves eastward.

A long spell of cold weather will follow May 29 fluctuating but low temperatures continuing till after June 7 on meridian 90, a little earlier west later east of that line. Then will follow a week of hot weather. From June 18 to 23 will be another hot period, followed by falling temperatures to close the month.

I have only recently learned of the excellent weather records kept by the U. S. naval observatory at Washington, D. C. I knew they were keeping a record but not that it was continuous back to 1888. I believe it to be the best record in the United States. I am at work on that record and when it is prepared I propose to use it in making forecasts for the District of Columbia and Washington in competition with the U. S. weather bureau. By its use I believe I will be able to make better forecasts for Washington 30 days in advance than the weather bureau can make 8 days in advance. The U. S. weather bureau is exceedingly unpopular in Washington, both with the newspapers and with the people. Ridicule of that institution is heard on every hand and absolutely not a good word for that department of our government over which Chief Moore presides.

## Real Estate Sales and Rentals

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mrs. Louis B. McCagg her small unfurnished cottage, corner of Annandale road and Drexler street, to Mrs. Augusta Rosamond.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented the lower tenement on Tilden avenue, belonging to Miss Kate Black, to Manuel Roderick.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented upper half of No. 515 Spring street for James Hammond of New York, to Thomas Manktelow.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for John Caswell upper half of No. 23 Vernon avenue, off Broadway, to Horace S. Brown.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for P. H. Horgan the upper tenement, corner of Dearborn and Thames streets, to P. Keough.

C. H. Wrightington has rented for Dr. George Swinburne and others the furnished house, 6 Greenough Place, to Edward Parrish.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented the house at No. 14 Ayrault street for William H. Barber of New York, to Benjamin A. Briggs.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for the trustees of the Emma B. Fadden estate, on a lease, the store at 158 Bellevue avenue, to Mrs. J. I. Heidel of New York.

The training ship Constellation, which has been the permanent vessel at the Training Station since the old New Hampshire was taken away, is to go to Boston for examination and repairs. It is not at all improbable that the old ship may be condemned and may never return to Newport.

## Trouble Ahead.

Proposition to Abolish the Two-thirds Rule in the Democratic National Convention—History of the Adoption of the Rule and the Struggle Under It.

Not in many years, says a Washington special to the New York Herald, has such a radical and revolutionary suggestion been made in the Democratic party as that recently voiced by an organ of the conservative faction when it said: "If Bryan and Hearst control more than one-third of the St. Louis convention the conservatives will simply abrogate the two-thirds rule and complete their work by the majority vote." Such a step would mean a departure from the traditions of the party extending over seventy-two years and the reversal of a policy which began with the first national Democratic convention, in 1832. It would undoubtedly cause a formidable bolt from the convention and would cause to disappear a tone of contention in the Democracy which has not many a national convention. If the conservatives cannot get two-thirds of the delegates to the convention they must either abrogate the two-thirds rule or compromise with Bryan on the platform and with Hearst on the candidate. If a rule of ruin sentiment is to actuate the two factions, and that seems to be the animating influence now, then there can be no compromise and the struggle is to be a contest in which the stronger will prevail. If the two-thirds rule is to be abrogated to be consistent the party must also repeal the unit rule, because the two-thirds rule and the unit rule have ever gone side by side in Democratic conventions. Briefly stated, the two-thirds rule is a resolution each Democratic national convention passes that to become the nominee of the party the candidate must first have obtained two-thirds of all the votes in the convention. The unit rule is a provision by which State delegations vote as a unit if State convention has directed that the vote be so cast, and it frequently happens that while a State delegation may be nearly divided, a mere majority of one binds the delegation to throw the entire vote as a unit. Because a few large States might, by the use of the unit rule, control a convention against the popular will it has been agreed that the two-thirds rule shall also prevail, so that there shall be no doubt that the candidate represents a popular demand in the party. Thus, while the abrogation of the two-thirds rule at St. Louis might make it easier for the conservatives to control, there would also be an instant demand for the nullification of the unit rule, and if that were swept away every State delegation would be split and the seventy-eight votes from New York State, for instance, would no longer be cast solidly for Parker.

## STRIFE OVER THE RULE.

The two-thirds rule has done deadly work in many Democratic conventions. It came into being in the Democratic party in the national convention in 1832, which was held in Baltimore May 21. Andrew Jackson had already been chosen as the candidate of the party for President in popular meetings and State conventions all over the country, and the convention only met for the purpose of naming a candidate for Vice President. Why the two-thirds rule was adopted in that convention has never been very clear, because there was no candidate who might get a majority of the convention, but would lack two-thirds, whom the masters of the party desired to kill off. But the two-thirds dictum went into the rules governing the convention. There was no contest over the presidential nomination in the Democratic convention of 1836, but the unit rule was adopted. Van Buren was nominated by a unanimous vote. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky was nominated for vice president, receiving 178 votes to 87 for William C. Cives of Virginia. Thus it will be seen that Johnson, under the two-thirds rule, had only four votes to spare. In the convention of 1840 the question of the two-thirds rule was not raised. Van Buren was nominated by acclamation. There had been no opposition to him whatever. In the convention of 1848 Lewis Cass of Michigan was the leading candidate. The two-thirds rule was adopted and although Cass had a large plurality on the first ballot he did not receive the requisite two-thirds until the fourth ballot. The great struggle between Cass and Buchanan followed in the convention of 1852, which was held in Baltimore, and before two-thirds of the delegation had agreed on any candidate forty-nine ballots were cast, resulting in the nomination of Franklin Pierce. Those were days full of strife for the Democracy. The great struggle over slavery, which was to rend the party, was now at its height, and the convention of 1856, which met in Cincinnati, was marked by a stubborn contest, with Buchanan, Pierce and Cass the leading candidates. The two-thirds rule was adopted by the convention without a contest, but it was not until the seventeenth ballot that Buchanan obtained the nomination. The Democratic convention of 1860 witnessed the slaughter of Douglas under the two-thirds rule.

## SINCE THE WAR.

There was practically no opposition to Gen. McClellan as the candidate for president in the Democratic convention of 1864. The two-thirds rule prevailed, however, in that convention as in the convention of 1868, when the nomination was made by a stampede to Gov. Seymour of New York, which continued until he had every vote in the convention. In the conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1900 the two-thirds rule did not work any hardship on any candidate. The two-thirds rule can be departed from by any convention. In order to put it in effect a vote is taken by which the rule of the last convention is adopted. There have been several fights against its adoption. It was opposed in the conventions of 1844, 1848, 1852, 1856 and 1860. In 1864 Tammany Hall, under the leadership of John Kelly, opposed the unit rule at Chicago in hope that it would prevent the nomination of Grover Cleveland to whom he was opposed, but that convention insisted on both the two-thirds and unit rules.

Governor Garvin has again raised a question of law by his appointment of a new state commission to co-operate with the town council of New Shoreham in the expenditure of the appropriation of \$14,000 recently passed by the State Legislature for the improvement of the muer harbor at the Great Salt Pond. The appointees are E. M. Sullivan of Cranston, P. J. Murphy of Newport and J. Eugene Littlefield of Block Island. The trouble arises from the fact that there is already an old commission in existence who expected to be allowed to complete their work. The state auditor refuses to honor the orders of the new commission until their legality has been confirmed.

## Washington Matters.

The President Busy—His Speech at Gettysburg—Capture of Mr. Perdicaris—Interior Commission Examination—Post Office Inspectors to be Examined—Editor's Complaint.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1904.  
The President is busy receiving the calls of politicians and arranging the details of the coming campaign. It is admitted on all sides that in selecting Mr. Cortelyou for Chairman of the National Republican Committee he has dexterously solved a perplexing problem. It is assured that the campaign will be conducted on a high and straightforward basis. The President declares very emphatically that he is not taking sides in the Illinois or Wisconsin factional contest. He is keeping his hands off. He also expresses himself as quite hopeful of the result in Maryland, notwithstanding Mr. Gorman's plans to capture that state. On the 30th inst. the President will visit Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, making a speech on Memorial Day. He will ride over the field in the morning and in the evening return to Washington. As the speech is the only one of his until after election, the public is looking forward to it with uncommon interest. The British Ambassador, Sir Henry Durnand, left today for Gettysburg, the guest of Acting Secretary of War Oliver. He will inspect and study the famous battlefield. He is deeply interested in the military features of the great Civil War. A welcome guest at the White House this week is Captain W. S. Cowles, the President's brother-in-law, of the unfortunate battleship Missouri. The vessel is now being repaired at Newport News. Among recent other visitors at the White House have been Elihu Root, Senator Lodge, Ex. Gov. Black of New York who is getting points for his speech at Chicago, nominating the President, and Mr. Dover, Secretary of the Republican Committee, who is arranging the list of speakers for the campaign.

The capture by bandits in Tangier, Morocco, of Mr. Perdicaris a wealthy citizen of the United States, well known in this and other cities, has caused a great sensation and may lead to serious complications with the Government of Morocco, if Mr. Perdicaris is not speedily released. Already the President and the Navy Department have taken action and a fleet of American battleships is now on its way to the Mediterranean. The President is not the man to permit such an outrage to go unpunished, and vigorous action may be looked for. Some thirty years ago your correspondent had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Mr. Perdicaris and his charming family, for he had married in Europe the widow of a wealthy Englishman, who was also the mother of two very beautiful blonde daughters, one of whom bore the Arab name of Nard Almayne. Mr. Perdicaris came to New York, and was soon the center of an admiring host of friends, for besides being a tall, graceful, polite, affable gentleman, he was an artist, a playwright, and devoted to literature. He brought from Europe a play he had written, also the scenery which he had painted, and he proposed to present both to the public. Private performances were given and the play was much admired, but for some whim or other the press and the regular managers gave it a cold shoulder. It was withdrawn; and later in the season the fair and graceful daughter, Miss Nard, eloped with a young actor named Decker, and the two speedily disappeared from society. Subsequently Mr. Perdicaris rented a beautiful villa in a suburb of Trenton, New Jersey, on the banks of the historic Delaware, not very far from the landing made by George Washington, when in the dark and cold, surrounded by ice floes, he crossed over and routed the Hessians. Here, surrounded by all that wealth and taste could procure, Mr. Perdicaris and his family resided until their return to Europe. He was very hospitable, had a house full of friends, and gave elegant dinner parties. Most of his time was spent between his studio and his library. He was immensely popular with all who knew him, and he maintained the same good will of the population of Tangier since his advent in that city. It is the irony of fate that a man kindly and philanthropic in all his dealings with his fellow men should, at the age of seventy years, be snatched from the midst of the surviving members of his family, by a band of thieves and cut-throats.

There is a geological quarrel on hand; a battle of the stones, between sandstone and granite, and it is to be referred to the President. Secretary Shaw wants the United States public building at Cleveland, Ohio, built of sandstone, and some of the people of that city wish to have it constructed of granite. The President has been urged by Senator Dick and others, to over-rule Secretary Shaw's decision. Undoubtedly granite is the better stone for the climate of the lake side. As all the new public buildings of Cleveland are to be grouped around a spacious park they should harmonize in material, quality and color of the stone, as well as in architecture.

The Interstate Commerce Commission in this city, has issued a formal order for an investigation regarding the differential freight rates between the West and the Atlantic sea board on produce intended for export. There is bitter complaint in New York city that that commercial center is not treated on the same footing with other cities, especially Baltimore. It is claimed by the railroads that the differential system was inaugurated to put a stop to rate wars—in other words competition. It is asserted that twenty years ago the railway companies lost \$20,000,000 by rate wars which otherwise they might have made out of the shippers.

And now the Post Office inspectors themselves are to be inspected, and their methods brought to the light of publicity. The President has designated Assistant Attorney General Robb to do this delicate job. It is surmised that possibly the chief inspector and his men have made some mistakes. The President is anxious that no injustice shall be done to any one; at the same time he purposes that no guilty man shall escape. Mr. Robb is not expected to unearth any scandals, but possibly he may discover that there has been an exercise of bad judgment.

Every once in a while, the great inventor, Mr. Thomas Edison, who has procured more patents than any other inventor and whose great fortune has been made from patents, protests through the press that the Patent Office is unfair and corrupt and that he will not take out any more patents. Nevertheless, he continues, to file applications for patents and probably has as many as fifty applications for patents now pending. The present complaint is that the Examiner refuses to grant him something he does not think him entitled to. The Patent Office is as fair

and clean as any office under any government. The examiners are all men of education and specialists in their respective classes. There are more than one hundred of them and many of them because of their learning are eligible to professorships in Universities.

The N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.,  
RAIL LINES EAST OF NEW LONDON AND WILLIMANTIC.

## NOTICE TO PASSENGERS. CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing at 12:01 a. m., Sunday, May 29, 1904, the summer schedules of this railroad will go into effect, when important changes will be made in train service. For information regarding these changes the public is referred to the large time-table posters, and folders which may be obtained at ticket offices in advance of the above date.

Doubtless a searching of old records would disclose the fact that the state of matrimony was the first state to be admitted into the Union.

Learn to greet your friends with a smile; they carry too many frowns in their own hearts to be bothered with any of yours.—Exchange.

**E. H. Brown**  
This signature is on every box of the genuine  
**Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets**  
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

WEEKLY ALMANAC.		STANDARD TIME.	
MAY	1904.	Sun	Moon
28 Sat	4:38	7:21	4:17
29 Sun	4:37	7:22	4:18
30 Mon	4:36	7:23	4:19
31 Tues	4:35	7:24	4:20
1 Wed	4:34	7:25	4:21
2 Thurs	4:33	7:26	4:22
3 Fri	4:32	7:27	4:23

Last Quarter 7th day, 8h. 50m., morning.  
New Moon 14th day, 6h. 58m., morning.  
First Quarter 22d day, 5h. 18m., morning.  
Full Moon 29th day, 3d. 54m., morning.

## FOR SALE.

COTTAGE  
In the Third Ward,  
NEAR MARY STREET.  
For particulars apply to

**SIMEON HAZARD,**  
40 BROADWAY.

**A. O'D. TAYLOR,**  
132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.  
Telephone No. 320. Office hours 9 till 6.

Farms For Sale in Middletown.  
(Call or write for further particulars.)  
A. West Main Road, 30 acres, house and barns, \$12,000.  
B. Wapping Road, 28 acres, house and barn, \$6,000.  
C. Off Honeyman Hill, 3 1/2 acres, cottage and barn, \$4,500.  
D. Greene Lane, 5 acres, superior house and barn, suitable for summer occupancy, \$4,500.

## Deaths.

Wednesday, 25th inst., George F. Daniels, in his 89th year.  
In this city, 24th inst., at her late residence, 2 Taylor street, Mary, wife of Boetius McGillivray.  
In this city, 24th inst., George F., son of James J. and Mary G. Stebbins, aged 22 months.  
In this city, 23rd inst., Edith Clark.  
Entered into rest, after long illness, Andrew Belcher Almon, in his 83rd year.  
In this city, 21st inst., Agnes W. Wingfield, at his residence in Foxcroft, Mass., 22d inst., William H. Blackwell, in the 91st year of his age.  
In Little Compton, 20th inst., John F. Almy, in his 81st year.  
In Fairhaven, Mass., 22d inst., Jacob R., brother of Amos L. Peckham of Jamestown, R. I.  
In Providence, 24d inst., Mary W., daughter of the late Dunforth and Hannah Lyon, aged 83; 22d inst., Betsey Oldham, wife of Otis Martin, aged 81; 22d inst., Harriet G., widow of William H. Chase, aged 74.

## WANTED.

**FARM PROPERTY**  
In Middletown and Portsmouth.  
HAVE SEVERAL APPLICATIONS.  
Send full particulars, price, etc., to

**C. H. Wrightington,**  
94 BROADWAY, Newport, R. I.

## CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

**CURE SICK HEADACHE.**  
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

## Election of Officers.

Automobile Club.  
President—Henry Bull, Jr.  
Vice President—Pamilton H. Powell.  
Treasurer—Philip F. Conroy.  
Secretary—William S. Cooper.  
Nominating Committee—George S. Blouin, J. M. Clark, John Nelson.

## WONDROUS DIAVOLO.

How the Texan, Who Loops the Loop, Emerged From Obscurity.

When, at Madison Square Garden, New York, the Great Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers United Show scored the record-breaking hit involved in the introduction of Diavolo's feat of looping the loop on a bicycle, few, if any, of the tens of thousands who gazed in apprehension's widest-eyed wonder at the thrilling innovation were aware that its achiever was neither a professional, nor even an ordinary expert amateur cyclist. The facts preceding his phenomenal leap into prominence and popularity are as follows, and but add to the marvelous character of his performance. Diavolo, who in private life bears the much less lurid name of George M. Vandervoort, is a Texan by birth, and first became interested in the problem of circling a concentric coil wheel while engineering the machinery of one of the loop cars at Coney Island, New York City. Several attempts were made by expert cyclists to circle the loop on a wheel, but all failed, fell and were so seriously injured that the dangerous task was given up as impossible. Vandervoort, however, was firm in the belief that the feat could be accomplished and he accordingly set about learning to ride a bicycle. Two months later he made his first attempt at looping the loop and, although successful, became convinced that the machinery should be reconstructed in order to perfect the act. This was done and three months later he made his first public appearance as above stated. All attempts to successfully imitate his furious and fearless ride have resulted in failure and disaster. He will appear at both performances on Thursday, June 9.

## HISTORICAL and ATTRACTIVE.

Personally Conducted.  
The Royal Blue Line tour leaving Boston May 20th, includes Gettysburg, Harper's Ferry, Washington and Philadelphia, with side trip to Reading, Pa., and a trip over Mt. Penn.; day and three quarters is spent at Gettysburg; carriages provided for morning and afternoon trip with the famous Capt. Minnigh as lecturer. Three and one quarter days in Washington and Philadelphia rounds out the weeks journey, with longer stop-over if desired.  
The rate of \$52.00 covers all expenses except supper on Fall River Line. Drop a postal for full particulars and itinerary to Joe P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 860 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

## Fall River Line.

FOR NEW YORK,  
the South and West.

STEAMERS  
PRISCILLA and PURITAN

In commission. A fine orchestra on each.  
LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days and Sundays at 9:15 P. M. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Warren street, week days and Sundays, at 5:30 p. m., due at Newport 2:45 a. m., leaving there at 3:45 a. m., for Fall River.  
Port tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Dispatch Express office, 272 Tenth street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent, C. C. Gardner, Agent, Newport, R. I., O. H. Taylor, General Pass Agent, N. Y.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

## CHANGE OF TIME

On and After May 8,  
LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

**PROVIDENCE**

Week days and Sundays at 8:05 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days at 1 p. m. Sundays at 8 p. m.  
Excursion Tickets, 50 Cents.

Stop at Providence and Conant week days. S. BUFFUM, Sup't Transportation.  
A. K. TILLINGHAST, President.

## CAUGHT IN A PASS

Report of a Russian Loss of  
Over Five Thousand Men

## JAPAN TAKES KIN CHOU

Unconfirmed Stories of Capture  
of Strategic Point Close to Port  
Arthur—Kuroki's Army Show-  
ing Greater Activity—Reported  
Bombardment From the Sea  
of Port Arthur Stronghold

London, May 27.—The Shan Hai Kwan correspondent of The Daily Chronicle sends a report received from New Chwang that on May 23, thinking that the Japanese had retired from Feng Wang Cheng, 15,000 Russians from Hai Cheng and Liao Yang marched towards Feng Wang Cheng. They were surprised by 30,000 Japanese in the Tatung pass. The Russian casualties were 4000 and over 1000 Russians surrendered. The report does not state the Japanese losses.

The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Mail, under date of May 26, says: According to a reliable report the Japanese occupied Kin Chou today.

The Morning Post's Tokio correspondent says that the Japanese occupied Kin Chou Thursday afternoon and are advancing to attack the Russians occupying the heights south of the town.

The Standard's Tokio correspondent, cabling at 9:30 o'clock last night, says: "It is reported that the Japanese have occupied Kin Chou. Official confirmation of the rumor is expected hourly."

No authoritative confirmation of the capture of Kin Chou has yet been received from any quarter. Circumstantial accounts of the storming and capture of Kin Chou, identified with the reports received by the Central News from Tokio, are sent by the Shanghai correspondents of The Standard and Daily Telegraph.

The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, under date of May 26, sends the following: "The Japanese have already constructed 30 miles of light railway for the transportation of siege guns towards Port Arthur. Around Kin Chou the Japanese have been fighting stubbornly for the past eight days, but are making little progress against the Russians, who occupy strong positions on the heights."

The London newspapers accept the news regarding the capture of Kin Chou as true, but as it seems to have originated at Shanghai it would be advisable to regard it with reserve, pending official confirmation.

The battle of Tatung pass, which The Daily Chronicle reports, is also sent by The Daily Telegraph's New Chwang correspondent, but on a smaller scale. This battle is probably nothing more than an exaggerated version of the fight reported by General Kuroki to have occurred at La Tao Tsi.

If the report of the capture of Kin Chou by the Japanese turns out to be true, it will mark an important step in the movement toward Port Arthur. Kin Chou commands the narrow isthmus north of Port Arthur, and its loss would be an important breach in the outer line of the Russian defenses.

Rumors of a bombardment of the sea defenses Tuesday of Port Arthur by the Japanese fleet may indicate a landing in Keer bay or Tatten bay. It appears that only three divisions so far have been landed, two others are on the way, while a third has not left Japan. In the centre of the field of operations the Japanese have become more active, sending out columns in several directions. Everywhere Kuroki's scouts are keeping in touch with them, and the Russian commander seems well informed as to their movements.

**Another Disaster to Ore!**  
London, May 24.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Central News says that there was an explosion on board the battleship Ore at Cronstadt and that 10 stokers were killed. The vessel, the correspondent says, was damaged and it will take weeks to effect repairs. The explosion, according to the despatch, was the result of an accumulation of gas in the bunkers.

The general sentiment is, however, that the explosion was caused by traitors, as was the previous accident to the vessel.

**Jockey Minder's Misfortune**  
Louisville, May 25.—Jockey Minder, who was thrown and injured in a race at Churchill Downs May 10, has recovered so far as his bodily injuries are concerned, but his memory is completely gone. His mental faculties are now those of a child. He is kept quiet by the use of playthings and has to be bribed with 5-cent pieces in order to be given medicine.

**Sacrificed Life For Pension Papers**  
Rutland, Mass., May 24.—While attempting to rescue his pension papers from his burning house, Hugh Cook, aged 77, a veteran of the Civil war, was caught by a hook in a window through which he climbed, and was burned so severely that he died in a few hours.

**End of Lynn Bakers' Strike**  
Lynn, Mass., May 25.—The strike of union bakers was settled last night, both sides making concessions. The settlement was brought about by the board of trade arbitration committee. The bakers will return to work tonight.

**Widow's Two Sons Drowned**  
Everett, Mass., May 23.—George S. Cleary, aged 18, and his brother, William B., aged 11, the only sons of a widowed mother, were drowned in an abandoned reservoir in Woodland cemetery, this city. It is believed that the boys were taking a bath in the reservoir and waded beyond their depth.

## ALL ALONG THE LINE

New Haven Road Freight Handlers Ordered to Quit Work  
New York, May 27.—President Curran of the International Freight Handlers' union last night sent telegrams to all the local unions along the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad ordering all members out on strike. The order includes freight handlers, weighers, clerks and truck loaders.

"I want to see the freight begin to pile up along the lines of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad," said Curran. "The company already has lost much money; when the officials see more money going after what they have already lost they will become more tractable."

General Superintendent Shepard of the railroad says that all perishable freight is being shipped to New England via the Poughkeepsie Bridge route, thus obviating all bottling. The quantity of freight handled, he says, has decreased greatly on account of the strike, but on the whole he is quite pleased at the situation of affairs. The greatest difficulty experienced, he says, is in the case of the firemen, because many of the men employed, though experienced firemen, have not been firing recently and on account of the recent hot wave are unable to stand the great heat. He has therefore instructed the engineers to take back all firemen that apply. The freight handlers, he reiterates, will not be taken back under any consideration.

**Bartons Must Close at Eleven**  
Boston, May 26.—After receiving favorable consideration in the senate, the bill permitting first-class hotels to sell liquor between 11 o'clock and midnight under such regulations as the licensing authorities might establish, was killed in the house by a vote of 124 to 66. The bill sought to overcome the famous "semicolon" which was discovered in the liquor law by the supreme court five years ago and which has prevented liquor being sold in Massachusetts after 11 o'clock at night.

**Disastrous Explosion on Towboat**  
Louisville, May 27.—The towboat Fred Wilson was torn into fragments, 10 men were blown to pieces and 16 others injured by a tremendous explosion of the boat's boilers on the Ohio river. Of the 33 persons aboard the boat only seven escaped unhurt. Of the injured one will probably die. The force of the explosion was so great that it shattered windows in Louisville, four miles from the scene. No explanation of the accident has been offered.

**Victims of Lightning**  
Northampton, Mass., May 27.—Alexander Kominska, 26 years old, was instantly killed by lightning while sitting under a tree during an electric storm. Several other men were rendered unconscious, but escaped serious injury. Kingston, N. Y., May 27.—Sylvester Schomaker and his 18-year-old son, Ralph, were killed by lightning during an electrical storm which passed over Ulster county. They were under a tree which the lightning struck.

**Unhurt by Ninety-Foot Fall**  
New Milford, Conn., May 24.—Falling headlong from a bridge 90 feet above the Housatonic river at Still River station, John Polans, 7 years old, escaped death almost miraculously. The boy was playing on the edge of the bridge when he lost his balance. His fall was checked by the top of a tree 60 feet below the bridge and he slid through the branches to the ground unharmed, save for bruises.

**Died to Succeed Lemly**  
Washington, May 27.—The president has appointed Commander S. W. B. Diehl to succeed Captain S. C. Lemley as judge advocate general of the navy, when the latter's term expires June 3. Diehl now commands the cruiser Boston, which is en route from Panama to San Francisco. He has seen more than 17 years' sea service. Captain Lemley has served as judge advocate for 12 years.

**Starvation, Torture and Death**  
Chicago, May 27.—Miss Eloise Rousseau of St. Paul, who became insane here while undergoing the ordeal of so-called "sun worship fast," died at the state hospital from acute mania, induced by starvation. During the fast, which is said to have lasted 41 days, she was said to have been subjected to torture by means of needles and the application of lotus oil.

**Young Cannibals Drowned**  
Waltham, Mass., May 26.—Herbert Burgess, aged 17, and Harry Stoddard, aged 18, were drowned in the Charles river. The boys were paddling up the river in a canoe. In some manner the craft was overturned and the occupants thrown into the water. As neither boy could swim, both sank before assistance arrived.

**Heavy Fighting in San Domingo**  
Cape Haytien, May 27.—A serious battle was fought between the Dominican troops and the revolutionists at Esperanza, on the road from Monte Cristi to Santiago. The revolutionists were victorious. Many were killed or wounded on both sides.

**Hanscom a Rear Admiral**  
Washington, May 27.—Captain J. F. Hanscom, senior officer of the construction corps of the navy, has been retired with rank of rear admiral. He served during the Civil war as private in a Maine volunteer regiment.

**More Re-enforcements For Tibet**  
Simla, May 27.—The British Tibetan expedition at Gyantse is isolated and no communication from it has been received for three days. Further re-enforcements have been ordered to the front.

**Contractor Kills Himself**  
Warren, Mass., May 24.—Nathan R. Moore, a building contractor, shot and instantly killed himself in his home here last night. The family can ascribe no cause for the suicide other than possible despondency over the continued ill-health of his wife, who has been an invalid for 10 years.

## GRAND GALA HOLIDAY FOR NEWPORT, JUNE 3.

SIG. SAUTELLE'S  
COLOSSAL 9 CONSOLIDATED R. R. SHOWS

WILL EXHIBIT, RAIN OR SHINE, IN

Newport TWICE  
FRIDAY, June 3.2 CIRCUSES, 2 MENAGERIES,  
2 MUSEUMS, 2 HIPPODROMES  
and 1 BIG HISTORICAL WILD WEST.

An Enormous Show in the Air and on the Ground by a Colossal Collection of Post Graduates, whose Wonderful Performances embrace every conceivable feat of Human Endeavor. A Veritable Deluge of Decidedly Hazardous All-Star Acts, Bewildering both in Number and Quality.

SEE THE GRAND FREE STREET PARADE AT 10 A. M., JUNE 3. EXHIBITION PLACE—OLD SHOW GROUNDS.

## NO CONSPIRACY

Tyner and Barrett Acquitted by  
Jury at Washington

## DECISION QUICKLY MADE

Infirm Defendant Wept When  
Verdict Was Announced and  
Several Jurymen Were Moved  
to Tears in Sympathy

Washington, May 26.—Within 22 minutes of the retirement of the jury in the case of James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, tried on charges of conspiracy in connection with their duties as law officers for the postoffice department, a verdict of not guilty was returned. General Tyner, expecting a much longer wait, had been wheeled from the room and his nephew and co-defendant hastened to give an order which caused him to return.

General Tyner appeared greatly excited as he attempted to face the jury and when the verdict was returned he broke down completely. Several of the jurors wept with him and all of them shook hands with him. The Tyner-Barrett case was begun May 2 and has been before the court 19 full days. A great mass of testimony was offered. The prosecution brought forward an army of witnesses, a majority of whom were former officers of bond investment companies, through which Harrison J. Barrett, the junior defendant, was alleged to have profited after he left the postoffice department by practicing before his uncle, who remained in the department.

The principal arguments made at the close were by A. S. Worthington, for the defense, and Holmes Conrad, special counsel for the government for the prosecution. The latter directed his efforts almost entirely to an attempt to counteract any influence on the verdict which might result from sympathy for Tyner. He told the jury that they had no right to entertain sympathy for Tyner or the young wife of Barrett, who was a witness in the defendant's behalf.

Judge Pritchard's charge to the jury was long. Among other things he told the jury that it had had an opportunity to observe the conduct of all the witnesses and could take into consideration any interest they may have had in giving their testimony. He called like attention to the testimony of the defendants and the weight that should be attached to their statements. The court said in conclusion that the jury might find the defendants guilty as to each count charged in the indictment, or acquit them as to one count and find them guilty as to the other, or return a verdict of not guilty on both counts.

**Conviction of Mrs Taylor**  
Monticello, N. Y., May 27.—After six hours' deliberation the jury in the Taylor murder trial last night agreed upon a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Kate Taylor, the defendant, was sentenced to life imprisonment in Auburn prison. Life Taylor was shot dead by Mrs. Taylor, who then chopped the body to pieces and attempted to burn it. The details of the crime were related in court by Ida Dekay, Mrs. Taylor's daughter, who witnessed the butchery.

**Schoolchildren in a Panic**  
Barre, Vt., May 27.—A severe electrical storm passed over here, crippling the street car and electric lighting service. Lightning struck the Brook street school building and 200 children rushed for the doors, piling up on top of each other in an effort to get out before the teachers succeeded in restoring order.

**Boy Who Shot Father Set Free**  
Westfield, Mass., May 27.—James A. Condon, 15 years old, who on Sunday last shot and killed his father, who was beating his mother, was discharged by Judge Kellogg in the Westfield court.

## DARING BURGLARS

Bound and Gagged Watchmen  
and Robbed Mill at Leisure

New Bedford, Mass., May 27.—A bold robbery was perpetrated here shortly before midnight by five masked burglars who broke into the Onoko Woolen mill, overpowered, bound and gagged the two night watchmen, dynamited the safe and escaped with its contents. Both the watchmen were witnesses to the blowing open of the safe. They were more or less severely injured by the burglars, one of them receiving several cuts about the head.

The burglars remained in the mill for nearly two hours. About 1:30 this morning they departed and a few moments later one of the watchmen managed to free himself and telephoned his account of the affair to police headquarters.

The Onoko mills are in a very lonely spot and any attempt at burglary in that section would probably be interrupted.

**To Reduce Mill Hands' Wages**  
Fall River, Mass., May 27.—A movement in favor of a general reduction of 10 percent in the wages of the cotton textile operatives of this city has been formally set on foot by the Fall River Manufacturers' association. The executive committee has been instructed to secure signatures binding the 35 corporations represented in the association to abide by a cutdown in the schedule. The operatives, of whom at least 25,000 would be affected by a change in the pay schedule, are uneasy. A general reduction of 10 percent was made here last fall.

**Killed in Fiancee's Presence**  
Providence, May 27.—Herbert O. Brownell, proprietor of the Bright Ridge dairy, was instantly killed last evening by the bursting of a cream separator in his dairy. His fiancée, Miss Mary W. Horton, whom he was to have married June 7, was a witness of the accident and is prostrated with grief. The separator was running at a high rate of speed when the bowl flew out of its socket and struck Brownell in the forehead, crushing his skull. Brownell was a graduate of Brown university.

**Sisters Drowned Together**  
Southbridge, Mass., May 25.—Marion Senecal, aged 20, and Florida Senecal, aged 16, sisters, were drowned last night in a pond at Globe village. According to statements made by the survivors, Blanche Senecal, aged 18, a sister of the drowned girls, Albert Proulx, aged 21, and Isaac Mathieux, Jr., aged 18, the party started for a pleasure trip in a large flat-bottomed boat. Proulx got up to change seats with Mathieux, who was rowing, and capsized the boat.

**Going to Drub Britishers**  
New Haven, May 27.—The challenge for an athletic meet in London between Oxford and Cambridge and Yale and Harvard has been received by both American universities and it has been accepted. The acceptance was made known here late last night, the athletic managers of Yale and Harvard coming to that agreement. The challenge calls for a meet to be held in July, the exact date and other details to be arranged for later.

**Marquis' Son in Reformatory**  
Boston, May 27.—Forbes Thibault, 20 years old, a lodging house thief, who, according to the story told by the police, is the son of a Danish marquis, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging four counts of larceny and was sentenced to the Massachusetts reformatory for an indefinite period. His counsel argued for probation, stating that if he was freed he would be sent back to his parents in Copenhagen.

**Labor Bill's Long Struggle**  
Boston, May 26.—It took nine years to secure the passage of the bill regulating the hours of women and minors in factories, and the measure was passed in the senate and now goes to Governor Bates. The bill provides that "no person or corporation shall employ a woman or minor in any capacity for the purpose of manufacturing between 10 o'clock at night and 6 o'clock in the morning."

## Industrial

## Trust Company.

CAPITAL \$1,500,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits over \$1,500,000

PARTICIPATION (or savings) ACCOUNT.

Moneys deposited on or before August 15th draw interest from August 1st. Dividends August and February. The rate of interest at present paid upon this account is four per cent.

The security given is the entire capital and surplus of the Company in addition to the invested funds of its depositors.

Office with Newport Trust Co.,  
303 Thames Street.

J. Truman Burdick, President.

T. A. Lawton, Vice President.

Grant P. Taylor, Treasurer.

H. G. Wilks, Asst. Treasurer.

W. H. Hammett, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

Incorporated A. D. 1819.

NEWPORT, R. I.

## NOTICE

Under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly passed at the January Session 1898 amending the charter of this bank NOTICE is hereby given that in July next this bank will pay in dividends upon all deposits of two thousand dollars or less at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and upon all in the excess of two thousand dollars at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

All deposits for charitable purposes will be entitled to the higher rate of interest.  
Newport, R. I., April 22d, 1904.—S-14-10W  
G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

## Old Colony Street Railway Co.

(ILLUMINATING DEPT.)

Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with

Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY,  
Hecker's Buckwheat,  
AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOUR,  
Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our

LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

S. S. THOMPSON,

174 to 176 BROADWAY.

THIS WEEK.

Great Mark Down Sale in

Trimmed Hats

AND

Flowers,

AT

Schreier's,

143 Thames Street.

GREAT VARIETY

Children's Hats,

At Low Price.

Special Sale

This Day.



## Special Announcement.

We beg to announce that through an arrangement with the wholesale houses, we are in a position to give our customers better value for their money than ever before. Purchasers will do well to call and see our large stock before purchasing anything in the housefurnishing line.

Yours respectfully,

W. C. COZZENS & CO.,  
138 Thames Street.

WINDOW SHADES,  
CARPETS,  
MATTINGS,  
OIL CLOTHS.

Discharged a Cargo of  
Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg.  
BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Pittston Coal is highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfaction everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Telephone No. 222-2 and 222-3.

## Unhappy Korea.

Unhappy Korea is having a hard time between the conflicting ambitions of powerful Russia and Japan. For the Koreans it is a case of "under which knife, Bezoulan?" Too weak to be independent, and with subjugation to a foreign nation inevitable, the outlook is not cheering.

## OFFICIAL CORRUPTION ABSOLUTE.

Still, the future under either Japanese or Russian domination can hardly be worse than the present. The government lacks the moral fiber needed at such a critical time, and official corruption is well-nigh absolute. The people are taxed beyond all reason. Any man suspected of having property in danger of being thrown into a filthy prison on some trumped-up charge and held or perhaps tortured until he disgorge. Officers are sold to the highest bidder, or given to dissipated favorites, who divide the proceeds. The courts give redress for the plunderer himself is only both judge and jury. So rotten is the entire system that one marvels that the nation has not fallen to pieces before this. Only the stolid apathy of the Asiatic and the rival claims of foreign powers have held it together at all.

## THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The financial problem is as bad as the political. Oppression and robbery destroy all incentive to accumulate property. A man has no motive to toil when he knows that an additional ox of a better house would probably result in a "squeeze" from some lynch-eyed potentate. So he raises only a little rice and devotes the remainder of his time to resting.

## THE INDOLENT PEOPLE.

The introduction of foreign goods is making the situation worse instead of better. The Koreans formerly grew their own cotton, and wore from it on handkerchiefs the cloth for the ubiquitous flowing white garment of the common people, while the silk worn by the better classes was also produced at home. Now English cotton and Japanese silk are flooding the country, and the indolent people find it easier to buy them than to make their own. In like manner they are buying other foreign goods—pipes, tobacco, lamps, and more and more of the utensils which they used to manufacture for themselves. But they have nothing to export to balance these imports. They are not an energetic or a manufacturing people like the Japanese. There are some mines and forests, but concessions to work the one and cut the other have been granted to American, British and Russian companies, and the product goes to foreign owners, while the price of the concession is squandered by corrupt officials. Thus Korea is being drained of her money.

## THE CHAOTIC CURRENCY.

The condition of the country is reflected in the chaotic state of the currency, which is enough to give a foreigner nervous prostration. It is of two kinds, Korean and Japanese. The Korean coin is a large copper one, called a cash, with a square hole in the middle, and considered as one cash in the country and five cash in Seoul, but having the same purchasing power in both city and country; a smaller copper coin of the same value; a one-cent piece, also copper, and worth five country cash and a twenty-five Seoul cash; and a five-cent nickel piece, worth twenty-five country cash and a hundred and twenty-five Seoul cash. Many commodities, however, are estimated by the yang, which is supposed to be one hundred cash of either kind. There is no Korean coin larger than the five-cent piece, and at the present rate of exchange one hundred cents Korean are worth thirty-seven cents gold.—Arthur Judson Brown, in Century Magazine.

## FAMILY HISTORY.

Why It Should Be Studied by Those Contemplating Matrimony.

The fact that the offspring may be heir to the morbid tendencies of the parents makes it imperative that the greatest care should be exercised in the selection of a spouse, but one should not grow too wary and hypercritical. No generation ever existed which did not possess some abnormality, and a rational mode of life will tend to ameliorate certain untoward affections. The rule of the life insurance companies to inquire into the family history of the applicant would be a prudent course for those intending marriage to adopt. Even if the aspirant to marriage evinces no unhealthy symptoms, a minute study of the physical condition of his immediate relatives might disclose the morbid tendency to which he or she is heir. Whenever anomalies and signs of degeneration repeatedly present themselves in preceding and present generations, thus proving the ascendancy of such morbid affections, we may assume that subsequent generations will not be spared, and marital union with a member of such a family should be emphatically interdicted. Among the lower classes and for that matter also among those of higher standing the fact that "there is tuberculosis (or insanity) in the family" is perhaps the only deterrent to contemplated conjugal union, and here it is the graphic and obvious manifestation of the diseases which inspire the dread. Of the nature of the numerous other grave and disastrous affections the public in general is woefully ignorant. Unless the dangers that await them are imparted to them in an intelligible manner there can be little hope for the amelioration of present conditions.—American Medicine.

## The Kangaroo Rat.

One of the queerest little animals of the antipodean wilds of the paradoxical continent of Australia is a little zoological oddity which the naturalists have called the kangaroo rat. It averages no larger than the common rodent of the Norway variety, but is a miniature kangaroo in every respect. Its mode of locomotion is precisely the same as that of Macropus giganteus. Besides this, the female carries its young in pouches which nature has provided for that purpose and in many other respects imitates the habits and characteristics of its gigantic relative.

## No Room For Doubt.

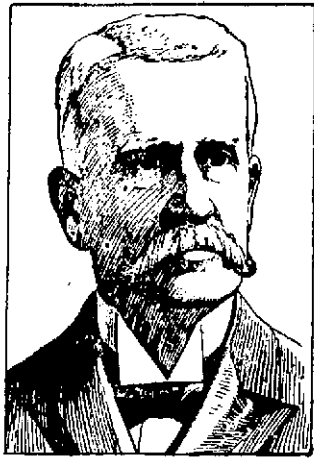
"Oh, my, yes, he's away up in Shakespeare." "Is he? I shouldn't have guessed that he had ever read a line of Shakespeare." "That's strange. Haven't you noticed that every little while he says 'in sooth'?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

## PEOPLE OF THE DAY

## Member of Grant's Cabinet.

James N. Tyner, former assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, whose trial at Washington in connection with the postoffice scandals has attracted wide attention, has been a prominent figure at the national capital for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. Tyner and Harrison I. Barrett, his son-in-law, were indicted last year, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government because of alleged



JAMES NOBLE TYNER.

failure to prosecute certain investment companies operating in violation of the postal laws.

From 1869 to 1875 Mr. Tyner, who is now in his seventy-ninth year, was a member of congress from Indiana. In 1875 he was appointed second assistant postmaster general, then became first assistant and finally was appointed postmaster general by President Grant.

During President Harrison's administration he was made assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, going out of office when Mr. Cleveland was elected the second time. He was reappointed to the same position in 1897.

## Part Was in Cash.

The recent remark of a United States senator about the "ace" led Representative Sulzer of New York to recall a poker game long ago when money was not so plentiful as it is now and when expectations figured largely in the assets of the then budding legislator and his associates.

There had been a game the night before, and young Mr. Sulzer was in his office awaiting reports concerning it. Finally one of his friends dropped in. "It was great!" explained his friend. "And the stakes were high. Why, I lost \$1,700 myself!"

Sulzer was beginning to wonder whether the friend had robbed a bank or whether he had come suddenly into a legacy he had been expecting from an aged aunt. The friend relieved his anxiety, however, by concluding his remark with:

"And the worst part of it was that 50 cents was in cash."

## King Peter of Servia.

The recent visit of Mr. Jackson, United States minister to Greece, Roumania and Servia, to Belgrade to present his credentials to King Peter I. was the first recognition by this government of the present occupant of the Servian throne.

Since the assassination of King Alexander at the palace in Belgrade a year ago this government has not maintained diplomatic relations with the Servian government. These relations are now re-established. The conservative character of King Peter I. and the order which has prevailed

among his subjects since he assumed the government have commended him to Uncle Sam.

Elaborate arrangements are being made for King Peter's coronation on June 15, the anniversary of his election to the throne. The coronation will take place at Kosteritz, the ancient place for the coronation of Servian kings, where the late King Alexander was anointed, but not crowned.

## An Irish Jury.

A remarkable case in which Daniel O'Connell appeared was one in which a man was charged with murder. The evidence went all against the prisoner. When the time came for the defense to be made it was announced: "The murdered man will now be called." The supposed victim went into the box and satisfied the court as to his identity and existence in flesh. The judge directed the jury to return a formal verdict of not guilty, but the good men and true insisted on retiring and did so. Presently returning, they found the prisoner guilty. "Heavens, gentlemen," said the judge, "of what is he guilty? Not murder, surely?" "No, my lord," replied the foreman, "but if he didn't murder the man he stole my old mare three weeks ago."

## Tickled With a Feather.

"I never knew any one who could be so tickled with a feather as my wife." "Ticklish, is she?" "Not usually, but this was an ostrich feather she bought at a bargain sale."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Never mind where you work; let your care be for the work itself.—Spurgeon.

## CAUGHT IN THE ACT

A certain high official of the state had repeatedly misused money from his study, and the theft from his study, was always committed on a Sunday.

The gentleman, who was very well known at Scotland Yard by reason of his position, applied for the assistance of an officer in elucidating the mystery, and I was appointed to help him. We talked the matter over at Scotland Yard and agreed that it looked uncommonly like a case of dishonesty on the part of some member of the household who had means of obtaining access to the study of the master of the house on Sunday afternoons.

Obviously the best course to pursue would be to set a watch upon the room in the absence of its owner. But how was this to be done? If any stranger were known to be in the house the thief, whoever he might be, would be on his guard and would not allow himself to be detected.

At last we decided that on the Sunday afternoon following I should walk outside the house in square and that the occupant should take his chance of opening the door to me himself and thus let me into the place unperceived.

Accordingly on the Sunday afternoon I went to square, and I had not been walking long when the door of No. — was opened cautiously, and I sped up the steps.

The house was of the kind which is common to many parts of the aristocratic quarters of London, having an area and a basement, so that the servants had very little chance of noting the arrival of callers unless daily summoned by the bell.

I was led into the study on the first floor, and apparently no one in the house was aware of my presence.

Leading off the room was a little lavatory, and into this lobby I went. I shut the door and found that by kneeling on the floor I could look through the keyhole and in this way command a view of the desk which stood by the window in the study.

This was sufficient for my purpose, and the owner of the house went out of the room.

Presently I heard him call to his daughter, and some one cried aloud, "We are all going to church!"

This was the signal that the family had quitted the house and left me a fair field.

Nothing happened whatever for some time, and my knees became dreadfully stiff.

Presently I caught the sound of cautious footsteps on the stairs outside the landing which led to the study.

In a moment or two the footman entered. His face was ashen gray, his eyes set, his hand trembling. Guilt was written upon every lineament. He glanced nervously round the room and into every corner, but, strangely enough, never thought of trying the door of the lavatory wherein I was concealed. The footman opened the desk with a duplicate key. To his hand he found some marked money, which he appropriated and put into his pocket, but he had not relinquished his grasp of the coins when his face flushed, his eye went round the room, he trembled, and, with a shaking hand, he withdrew the pieces from his pocket and restored them to the desk. Then he hurriedly unlocked it and withdrew from the room hastily, averting his face from the desk and setting his teeth.

"Conscience, my man," I thought—"conscience has been too much for you!"

But what was I to do? There was no help for it. I must wait for the prearranged time for my release. I still looked through the keyhole and kept as quiet as a mouse, when in about ten minutes I heard another sound of footsteps.

The footman had returned. He went through precisely the same performance as before, and, having opened the desk and taken the money, he closed the lid sharply, as if he had made a bargain with himself not to allow his conscience to fool him a second time.

As he was slipping the stolen money into his pocket I opened the door of the lavatory and went behind the footman.

"John," I said, "I want that money you have in your right hand waistcoat pocket."

The man turned, saw me, shrieked and fell in a fit.

At the noise the servants rushed up from below stairs. There they saw the footman senseless on the floor and a stranger bending over him.

Who was the thief, the footman or the stranger? Most likely the latter. So they seized him.

Fortunately the master of the house soon afterward returned, and a few explanations set matters to rights.

I took the first opportunity of asking the footman something which had puzzled me.

"John," I inquired, "I saw you come into the room the first time, take the money and then put it back again. Why did you do that?"

"Mr. Lansdowne," he answered, "you are quite right. I did so. I put the money back because I felt that somebody was looking at me."

## The Beast Was In.

A patrician whose palatial and patient valet, Peter, invariably sits up for him of nights came home from his club in the middle hours. Finding Peter asleep on the sofa by the bedroom fire, he quietly undressed himself and got into bed. Ten minutes afterward Peter awoke, stretched himself, looked at the clock and exclaimed, "Past 3 o'clock and the beast hasn't come in yet!" The supposed absentee, raising his head from the pillow, said gently: "The beast is in its lair, Peter. You may go to bed now."

Miss Mugley—I always try to retire before midnight. I don't like to miss my beauty sleep. Miss Pepprey—You really should try harder. You certainly don't get enough of it.—Exchange.

## Dress of South African Tribes.

Fashions among the native tribes of South Africa are thus described by a recent writer: "During one season the people are all wearing safety pins as earrings; the next season no one will look at them, for pins are 'out' and buttons are 'in.' In one tribe blue spotted cotton handkerchiefs are all the rage, but fifty miles away no one will look at such things—they want cotton shirts. The only universal ornament, perhaps, consists in headwear. Some tribes, such as the Fingoes and Zulus, take to headwork more than others; the one thing they are all consistent in is a strangely good taste for color combination. They never indulge in a combination of gaudy colors, never affect an inharmonious color scheme, thus bearing out Kaskin's statement that bad taste in color does not arise in people who are left to themselves and nature." Hairdressing is a prodigious business among them. The process is assisted by a liberal use of oil clay, and as the perfected work of art is expected to last a month the head is permitted to rest on the nape of the neck only when the owner sleeps.

## Berlin Through English Spectacles.

An Englishman writes of Berlin: "It is the only modern city I know of that has managed to escape looking artificial. The labor of building greater Berlin has been most dexterously hidden. There is very little of the deadly uniformity, the Euclidian lines, the prosaic precision, one notices in New York. Berlin is something considerably better than a mere chessboard of brick and stone and mortar. The streets have a curved and enticing spaciousness; they are shaded with avenues of trees, faultlessly asphalted and clean with a cleanliness surpassing that of Paris. The architecture is rather too florid for English tastes, but for all that decidedly effective, and a drive from Unter den Linden to Charlottenburg will take one past a finer succession of houses than either London or New York can show."

## Mad as a Hatter.

The phrase "mad as a hatter" has no reference to that respectable artist who designs the crowning article of civilized male attire, but relates back to the Anglo-Saxon word "atter" (an adverb, or viper). "Mad" was formerly used as a synonym for violent or venomous and is still used in that sense in some parts of England as well as in this country. The phrase, therefore, strictly means as "venomous as a viper," the old form, "mad as an atter," having been corrupted to "mad as a hatter." "In that direction," the cat said, waving its right paw round, "lives a hatter, and in that direction," waving the other paw, "lives a March hare. Visit either you like. They're both mad."

## Perils of "Self Doctoring."

Large numbers of people in prosperous circumstances die as sexagenarians from maladies which are evidences of degeneration and of premature senility, while many who pass this period go on to enter upon an eighth or ninth decade of life. The former class comprise those who have lived without restraint of their appetites and who have sought to ally some of the consequences of self medication, while the latter class comprise those who have lived reasonably and who, if annoyed by imperfect digestion, have sought relief by abandoning the errors from which it sprang.—London Lancet.

## Catching Kites in India.

In India, where those large birds, the kites, are common and fearless, boys amuse themselves by catching them in a way that is almost ridiculous in its simplicity. A line is stretched tightly a little way above the ground between two posts. Beneath it is laid a bait. The kite stoops and seizes the bait, but when he rises from the earth hits the back of his neck against the string. This makes him throw up his wings, with the result that some of the quills get over the line, and he is kept a suspended and struggling captive until the boys run up and release him.

## Music as an Aid to Ideas.

At evening parties a man's shyness is mitigated by music. In my own experience, when some stray man and I have stood together speechless, no sooner did the piano break into our appalling silence than ideas seemed to inundate us. The dumb man spoke as if by magic, and I, who hitherto had nothing to say, couldn't talk fast enough.—Mrs. John Lane in Fortnightly Review.

## Too Wise For Her Years.

The Governess—Of course, you know, the story we have just read is merely a fairy tale and there are many such quite familiar to childhood. Can you tell us another, Elsie? Little Elsie—Oh, yes; you once told mamma that you had four proposals of marriage during your life!—Brooklyn Life.

## Business and Pleasure.

"So you want to change the door so it will swing the other way, eh?" said the carpenter. "Don't it work all right?"

"Yes, it works all right," grinned the dentist, "but I want it changed so I can have the word 'Pull' lettered on it. See?"—Indianapolis Sun.

## Mean.

Mrs. Buxom—That hateful Mrs. Knox made a very mean comment upon my age today. Mr. Buxom—Did she say you were getting old? Mrs. Buxom—No, indeed. She said I "still looked quite young."

## The Study of Nature.

I confess I have not much sympathy with the laboratory study of nature except for economical purposes. Nature under the dissecting knife and the microscope yields important secrets to the students of biology, but the unprofessional students want but little of all this. I know a young woman who took a postgraduate course in biology at a noted summer school, and the one thing she learned was that certain bacilli were found only in the aqueous humor of the eyes of white mice. The world is full of curious facts like that, that have no human interest or educational value whatever.—John Burroughs in Country Life in America.

## The Name that Wins.

"He's making money out of his cigarette now." "Oh, yes; he sells the 'Delicious Smoke,' doesn't he?"

"No, he couldn't sell that. He calls it 'Fuma Deliciosa' now, and it's a winner."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

## A Skillful Evasion.

"But I thought the carnival king was hunting and not eating any meat," protested the shipwrecked sailor. "So be it," responded the carnival queen grimly; "but he regards you as sea-food."—Judge.

## The Last Chapter.

He—I see you've finished the last chapter. She—Long ago, I'm almost in the middle of the book.—Puck.

## Book Collecting.

How to Collect a Library—Never buy to lend, but borrow to keep.—Cleveland Leader.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, "have you ever seen a bureau of information?" "Yes."

"What does it look like?" "You've seen a table of contents, haven't you?" replied Mr. Chugwater, somewhat irritably. "Well, it looks like that, only its larger."—Chicago Tribune.

## HOW TO OBTAIN SUMMER BOARDERS

There is in New York City one daily newspaper which has made tremendous gains in popular favor during the past five years. Its net cash paid circulation is over 100,000 copies daily throughout every section of New York City (including Brooklyn), larger than that of any other recognized resort medium. This newspaper's readers are among the wealthy, and well-to-do, intelligent people—those who can afford and do take extended vacations in the country during the summer. It carries more resort advertising than any other morning newspaper, so the public naturally look to it for information as to where to go, for, exceedingly valuable and sure to produce results. This paper is

## THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print." Write the Classified Advertising Department for rate cards, sample copy and suggestions as to the best manner of running an advertisement. 10-5m

## NOTICE.

## "GARDINER'S NARRAGANSETT."

A Genealogical Record of the Gardiners and other original settlers of Narragansett, Rhode Island, to which is added a Brief History of the Aborigines, their origin and traditions; the Vineyard of the Northmen, some notes of interest to lovers of ancient things, results of forty years of research, original illustrations. For full description send postal or letter today. Agents wanted. Address J. WARREN GARDINER, Dunning, Nebraska. 42-5m

## Do Your CHILDREN

## ASK QUESTIONS?

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary. Of course you want the best dictionary. The most critical prefer the New and Enlarged Edition of

## WEBSTER'S

## INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.

If you have any questions about it write us.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts., New York, July 24, 1899

Gentlemen: Being associated for so many years with the above firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly, C. W. Eastwood.

To the U. S. ARMY & NAVY TABLET CO., 17 East 14th St., N. Y. City.

10 and 25 cents per package, at all druggists.

MICHAEL F. MURPHY, Contractor

—AND—

BUILDER OF MASON WORK, NEWPORT, R.I.

Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.

Orders left at Calendar Avenue.

Price of Coke

From June 15, 1903.

Prepared, delivered, 36 bushels, \$4.50

18 bushels, \$2.25

Common, delivered, 36 bushels, \$3.50

18 bushels, \$1.75

Price at works, Prepared, 11c. a bushel, \$18 for 100 bushel.

Common, 9c. a bushel, \$18 for 100 bushel.

Orders left at the Gas Office, 181 Thames street, or at Gas Works will be filled promptly.

In speaking of a dude's head it is pretty safe to say that there is always room at the top.

He who would establish another's faith must be well founded himself.

## Fall River Line.

## FOR NEW YORK, the South and West.

## STEAMERS

## PRISCILLA and PLYMOUTH

In commission. A fine orchestra on each. LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days and Sundays at 8:15 p. m. Returning from New York Steamer leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays at 5:00 p. m. Fall River, New York, N. Y., leaving there at 8:45 a. m. For Fall River, Fort Keats and Waterbury apply at New York & Boston Dispatch Express office, 22 Thomas Street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent, C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I. O. H. TAYLOR, General Ticket Agent, N. Y.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF TIME On and After May 8.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR PROVIDENCE

Week days and Sundays at 8:45 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days at 4 p. m. Sundays at 8 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 60 Cents.

Stop at Providence Mondays and Saturdays; stop at Conanicut Mondays only.

J. I. HUFFUM, Supr. Transportation. A. K. TILLINGHAST, President.

## Newport &amp; Wickford

RAILROAD and STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE. In effect Nov. 1, 1903. Subject to change without notice.

Leave

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Newport	10:00	1:15	4:00	7:15
Providence	11:00	3:15	5:00	8:00
Boston	1:15	4:30	7:00	11:00
New York	4:30	6:30	11:00	2:00

Leave

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York	12:02	4:30	10:00	1:02
Boston	10:00	11:12	2:10	4:00
Providence	7:00	1:00	4:00	6:30
Newport	7:00	1:00	4:00	6:30

\*Daily except Sundays. Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y. City, 8:30 a. m.; Philadelphia, 9:45 a. m.; Baltimore, 8:45 a. m.; Washington, 9:45 a. m.

A through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Following the 12:02 a. m. train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem River) leaving Washington at 5:30 p. m.; Baltimore, 6:35 p. m.; Philadelphia, 7:00 p. m.; New York, 7:00 p. m. Wickford Junction 5:21 a. m.; Newport, 5:50 a. m.

For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs, etc., apply at Steamer General Company's wharf, A. D. MACLEOD, Agent, Newport.

## New York, New Haven &amp; Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

## On and after Jan. 31

**Women's Dep't.**

While Noah was not a modern financier, yet he had the first shipping trust on record.

"But you've exhausted all mine," interrupted the client, gloomily.—Philadelphia Press.

fr. Newwed—Thinking how foolish

the fact that it threw in so many charted rocks for good measure when

## Chicago & North-Western Railway.

(7) W. G. B. 1960.

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. 7. Direct all communications to: MISS E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1904.

## NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST  
HIS  
DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES  
WITH  
NEW JERSEY PATENTS.  
By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

Children of Bartholomew West and Catherine (Almy) were: 11. Stephen West, b. 1854; d. 1748; m. 1682 Mercey Cooke b. July 25, 1654; d. Nov. 21, 1733, dau. of Elder John Cooke and wife Sarah Warren, son of Francis Cooke.

May 2, 1687, Power of Attorney, Stephen West, of West Island, alias Mackatoy, Island, New England, farmer, to his brother William West of Shrewsbury, carpenter, for the collection of debts in East Jersey.

July 10, 1688, William West of Shrewsbury substitutes as attorney of his brother Stephen, "my loving and trusty brother Thomas Webley" (who m. his sister Audrey West as will be found below).

Aug. 2, 1688, Caveat. William Leeds of Middletown against the recording for Stephen West a patent for 80 acres on Ramsons Neck (Ramsom). July 13, 1688, Patent to Stephen West of Shrewsbury, for 60½ acres on Ramsons Neck, Shrewsbury, south the road to Long Branch, west Saml. Woolcott, and 3½ acres of meadow at Narawatacouck, west Robert West, east Matris Cathrin Brown, south Sarah Reap, west John Chambers, East Jersey Deeds, Liber B. p. 511).

May 1, 1688, Patent to Stephen West of Shrewsbury, for 50 a. north the Shirk river.

May 2, 1690, Confirmation to Stephen West of Shrewsbury, holding by purchase from Nicholas Brown, 1-32 of 1-16 of 1-24 share, for 312 acres, bounded by unsurveyed barren lands.

Feb. 7, 1687, Deed. Nicholas Browne of Shrewsbury to Stephen West of Mackatoy Island, New England, for 1-32 of 1-16 of 1-24 share of East Jersey (Thomas Rudyard and Robert Turner).

The relatives of Stephen West by his marriage were his six sisters-in-law, namely, Sarah Cooke, b. 1635, who m. Arthur Hathaway; Elizabeth Cooke b. 1638, who m. Nov. 23, 1661, Daniel Wilcox, whose children m. the grandchildren of Thomas (1) Cooke of Portsmouth, R. I. and thus the grand children of Francis (1) Cooke became related to those of Thomas (1) Cooke, who may have been a half brother to said Elder John Cooke; Heester Cooke b. Aug. 16, 1650, m. Feb. 1645, Thomas Taber, he marrying (2) Mary Thompson, dau. of Lieut. John and Mary (Cooke, Francis) Thompson; a sister-in-law who m. William Palmer, learned from a deed of John (2) Cooke Francis, to William Palmer and William Wood, "for the love he bore their wives his daughters"; a sister-in-law who m. William Wood; Mary Cooke b. Jan. 12, 1652, (Davis says b. 1657, others give her an earlier date) m. 1668, Philip Taber, brother of her sister's husband above said.

According to Bradford's records for 1650, four of the children of Elder John (2) Cooke were living in 1650.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WEST. Correction—Issue of April 30, 1904, on Matthew West.

Robert (2) West, m. Frances Heard, instead of Frances Hearse; and when Robert died she m. (2) Edmund Lafetra.

Robert and Frances had son John West who m. Elizabeth Heard, dau. James Heard, who died Sept. 1687.

Addition—Nicholas Brown who m. widow Catherine (Almy) West, was son of Nicholas Brown of Portsmouth, R. I., 1638, as found on p. 28, Austin, Genl. Dict. who m. (1) —; (2) Frances Parker, widow of George Parker.

Nicholas (1) made his will Nov. 16, 1694, and left Nicholas 5 shillings, also left his second son Abraham a like amount. Perhaps displeased because they left him and went to Monmouth, N. J., 1665.

Austin gives Frances Parker as wife to Nicholas (1) Brown. But the one who went addition, says she was first wife of Nicholas (2) Brown, who m. (3) Mary, dau. of John and Mary Chambers; John Chambers was of Shrewsbury, when he made his will Aug. 12, 1687, proved Dec. 27, following. Mentions wife Mary, sons John, Thomas, Richard, daus. Mary and Hannah.

Nicholas and Mary Brown witnessed the marriage of Abraham Brown, Jr., to Leah Clayton of Middletown, N. J., 29th of 7th mo., 1692, at house of John Clayton, as found on Shrewsbury Quaker Records.—H. R. C.

QUERIES.

4821. ADY—Who was William Ady (perhaps Eddy) who married Hannah, daughter of Richard and Joyce Smith, of Boston, Mass., and Bristol, R. I., at Bristol, July 19, 1687? Would like dates of his birth and death, and of his emigration to New England. His children were: Joseph, William, Elizabeth and John.—C. P.

4822. DENNIS. PULLEN—Who were the following?  
Abraham Pullen and Mary Ward, married at Boston, Sept. 17, 1703.  
Joseph Pullen and Elizabeth Dennis, married November 29, 1716.  
John Pullen and Mary Marjory, married July 10, 1718.  
Richard Pullen, and Elinor Andrews, married December 6, 1705.—C. P.

4823. NOYES—Who were the ancestors of Rev. Nicholas Noyes, who preached at Salem, Mass., from 1693 to 1717? He died unmarried December 18, 1717.—F. J. H.

4824. WATERS—Who were the ancestors of Richard and Joyce Waters,

of Salem, Mass.? Richard died there 1677.—D. G.

4825. BARKER—The following is taken from an old manuscript genealogy, some of it family tradition, no doubt, but interesting. Would like very much to have missing dates, generations, etc., supplied.

"The first Barker who emigrated to America was James, a legal descendant from Rowland, of Wales, who landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1626, and in 1636 James Barker, who was a commissioner, together with Roger Williams and five others, landed at Rhode Island. One of the descendants of James Barker moved to Nantucket or New Bedford and one to New York; his son James became one of the eighteen original (purchasers of) proprietors of the land of Rhode Island, and when the division of the land was made, his part was set off on the Southeastly part of the island. He lived in a House betw a Stone Chimney, about 100 rods South of the Spring, in the Road to the Beach. His descendants were numerous. James' Barker (son of the first James Barker, of Harwich, County Essex, Eng.), and his daughter Christiana, then the wife of Thomas Beecher, came off for New England, in Company with Nicholas Easton and others, about the year 1636. Said James Barker died before he reached these shores, and left his son James, then a lad of seventeen years, under the care of Thomas Beecher aforesaid; but Beecher died soon after. Nicholas Easton then married his widow and had the care of this third James' until he became of age. James' then married Barbara Dungan, daughter of Thomas and Frances Dungan, about the year 1644, by whom he had eight children:

Elizabeth, married Nicholas Easton, of Peter.

James', married Sarah Jeffries, Mary, married (1) Elisha Smith, (2) Israel Arnold, Warwick.

William, married Elizabeth Easton. Joseph, married Sarah Read. Peter, married — Bliss.

Christiana, married William Phillips. Sarah, never married.

James' Barker was Deputy Governor 1678, and died 1702, in the 83d year of his age. He was a teaching brother among the Baptists many years. His children were all Baptists except William, who married a Quakeress, when he embraced that religion and became a preacher.

James' married Sarah Jeffries, and had eight children:  
James' born Dec. 4, 1675, married Mary Cook.

William, died a Bachelor. Nicholas, married — Rogers.

Mary, married Joshua Winsor. Abigail, married John Woole, L. F. Priscilla, married Robert Lawton. Jane, married Thomas Lawton.

Jeremiah, married Penelope Hix. The above named Joseph, Nicholas and Peter had no issue in the male line. James' Barker, who married Mary Cook, had four sons and seven daughters, three of whom died young. Peleg Barker, fourth son of James' married Rhuanay Greenman, by whom he had many children, eight of whom (4 sons and 4 daus.) grew up."

Here the manuscript leaves the family of this Peleg Barker. "His will is recorded at Newport, R. I., April 7, 1794, and mentions son Peleg to whom he gave his family Bible; son Benjamin "now missing" (the will was dated Oct. 19, 1780), and his son John Franklin Barker, under twenty-one; son Charles Barker, to whom he gave some of his "batter's" tools; daughter Jerusha Shaw; dau. Esther Burroughs; dau. Eunice Dunbar; dau. Mary Barker; grandson Joseph Sanford Barker, under twenty-one; daughter Deborah Barker; grandson Peleg Barker. Sons Peleg and Charles were executors, and Peleg of Newport, gave bond April 7, 1794, and Charles, Hatter, of South Kingstown, gave bond August 4, 1794. Can any one give me a list of the children of this Charles Barker?

Peleg Jr.'s will is also recorded in Newport, and in it he gave the family Bible, which he had received from his father Peleg, to his son William. This William was born May 7, 1781. Can any one give me the name of his wife and a list of his children? I am very anxious to trace this family Bible, and would be glad for any clue.—F. M. B.

4826. KENYON—Daniel Barber of Moses' born 1715, said to have been married twice. 1st. — Kenyon?

Ann Barber of Moses' born 1717, married — Kenyon. Would like information in regard to the above Kenyons.—A. E. B.

ANSWERS.

4765. WOOD—Will L. T. A., No. 4765, please give names with dates of all the children of John & Mary (Church) Wood? Also does L. T. A. know of any Mehitabel Wood born about 1699 or earlier? She married 1718 James Hall and settled in Mansfield, Conn. Would like parentage of Mehitabel.—E. A. S.

Tribute to Mr. Higgins.

Presented with Handmade Sil or Service by Southern Railway Employees.

(Washington Post, May 18.)

As indicative of their kindly feeling and high esteem, the members of the labor organizations of the Southern Railway yesterday presented to Samuel Higgins, former mechanical superintendent of that road, a handsome silver service and cut glass table ware to the value of \$1,000. Mr. Higgins recently resigned to go to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad as general manager, and none rejoiced more because of this deserved promotion than did his former associates on the Southern.

The presentation speech was to have been made by Archibald McGilvery, district president of the International Association of Machinists, but his train was late, and as he did not arrive in time, the presentation was made by J. C. Ramage, of the testing department of the Southern Railway.

Jamestown.

The regular meeting of the town council and court of probate was held Monday, the only absentees being C. T. Knowles and George W. Peckham.

In court of probate the petition of Irving W. Tucker asking that the executors be ordered to render to the court an inventory of the estate of Pardon Tucker with an account of their administration, and that they may be required to give bonds as executors on the estate of Pardon Tucker. The petition was continued.

The first and final account of Thomas G. Carr, as administrator on the George W. Champlin's estate, was referred to June 4th.

Glendon Lathan's bond was approved;

Glendon Lathan's bond was approved;

Glendon Lathan's bond was approved;

Glendon Lathan's bond was approved;

Glendon Lathan's bond was approved;

**The B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Company.**  
CEMINSTER AND MATHEWSON STREETS, PROVIDENCE.

## Dress Goods

The increased sales in our dress goods department prove that our stock is right in style, quality and price. Our new Mohairs especially are in great demand, these include the effective stripes, checks and fancy styles which are to be found only in our stock.

## Ribbons

A full line of white ribbon for Graduation Dresses, from 4 inch to 8 inches in width.  
5-inch Black and White Taffeta. 19c  
6-inch Satin Taffeta in all colors. 29c

## Gloves

Silk and Suede Gloves, 2-clasp and button, in black, white and colors, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.  
White Silk, Kid and Suede Gloves in all sizes for graduation.

## Dress Linen

We are showing a full line of all the best styles in Dress Linen. Our stock comprises the coarse, the medium and the light weight textures.  
Our line of white linen is especially comprehensive.

## 3 Special Values

36-inch White Linen, light weight, suitable for Shirt Waists 37 1-2c per yard  
36-inch White Linen, medium weight, extra good value 50c per yard  
36-inch White Linen, heavy weight, just the weight for Shirt Waist Suits 62 1-2c per yard

## Yarns

We are making a most attractive showing of Utopia and Columbia Yarns for summer work.  
Our assortment of styles and colors is complete.  
Lessons in Crocheting and Knitting free of charge.

## Stamped Linens

Stamped Linens of all descriptions in the newest and most effective designs.  
Doylies from 8c each to 6.00  
Centre Pieces from 25c to 1.50  
A full line of embroidery cotton in white and colors and of Hemingways' Embroidery Silk.

**Do You Want to Turn Your Property Into Cash?**  
If so let us do it for you. We work for your interest.  
In case you want to add a few acres to your farm, call and see us. We have several places which could be called genuine bargains.

## INSURANCE

PLATE GLASS.  
FIRE, ELEVATOR, BOILER, ACCIDENT,  
LIABILITY, MARINE, HEALTH,  
BURGLARY, LIFE.

**WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,**  
CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.  
OPEN MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

**Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate**  
—AT—  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

To William H. Wilkey, of Tiverton, Rhode Island, and to all other persons interested in the premises:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed given by William H. Wilkey to Edward M. Dennis, dated December 15, 1893, and recorded in Tiverton, R. I., Deeds Book 26, pages 179 and 180, and for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and to foreclose the same will be sold by public auction on the premises, on

**TUESDAY, June 21, 1904,**  
at 11:30 o'clock a. m., the premises described in said Mortgage Deed, namely:

A certain tract or parcel of land, situate in said Tiverton, and being the same estate conveyed to me by deed from my father, William Wilkey, dated November 25, 1874, and recorded in Land Records Book, No. 25, page 380, and by deed from John G. Wilkey, dated Dec. 15, 1893, and recorded in Land Records Book, No. 26, page 146 or 147, reference thereto being made for a more particular description of the estate hereby conveyed.

Said estate will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes. Terms at sale.

By order of  
**EDWARD M. DENNIS,** Mortgagee.

Who hereby gives notice of his intention to bid for said property at the sale or any adjournment of the sale thereof.

At the Special Session of the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Wednesday, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock a. m.

**CLARK BURDICK,** Guardian of the person and estate of  
**ELIZABETH W. HORTON,** of full age, of Newport, presents his first account with the estate of said adult, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

Proposition to abolish the two-thirds rule in the Democratic National Convention. History of the adoption of the rule and the struggles under it:

Mrs. Lewis Good has been confined to her home on Spring street suffering from a bad cold.

Manhood cannot grow under patronage.

# CIRCUS NEWPORT, THURSDAY, June 9.

FOR 33 YEARS WE HAVE KEPT PACE WITH OUR COUNTRY'S GROWTH  
THE GRANDLY GREATEST  
**ADAM FOREPAUGH & SELLS BROS.**  
MOST COLLOSSALLY COMPLETE FEATURE, WILD BEAST, ARENIC, AERIAL, RACING, EDUCATIONAL, ENTERTAINING AND SPECTACULAR HOLIDAY AGGREGATION ON EARTH.

## PRODIGIOUS PORTHOS

The Miraculous Chess-Playing Cyclist who executes a flying bicycle loop of fifty feet in mid-air. The instantaneous success and heretofore unobtainable Parlor hit now for the first time seen in America.

## THE AURORA ZOUAVES

The Champion Martial Masters of the World. Pronounced by Europe's Military Men as unequalled—Battled by our own West Pointers as all-surpassing.

## LA FAMILLE LECUSSON

The only altogether new equestrian act even in any circus in more than fifty years.  
"On the way to the Grand Prix Race, Paris."

## "CYCLONE," The Cycle Paradox

The Monumental Mystery of Cycling Motion Seen superhumanly scaling on his wild, wizard wheel the absolutely perpendicular side of "The Devil's Chimney."

## THE SUPREME LIMIT OF SENSATIONAL NOVELTY, ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF, BUT IT IS POSITIVE FACT.

**DIABOLO**  
DOES THE LOOK ON A CYCLES  
DOES THE LOOK ON A CYCLES  
DOES THE LOOK ON A CYCLES

## THE SZARVASI FRENCZ TROUPE

First, anywhere away from home appearance of Of Nine Hungarian Magyar Dancing Acrobats and Melodists. The most mysterious race's master feats of extraordinary woodwork strength, skill and weird grace and harmony.

## MONS. HUBERT,

The Greatly Equilibrated Equestrian, whose mighty, merry Dug and Sully act, whose phenomenal Park Cart Juggling act, are the most amazing and amusing of acrobatic feats.

## THE SEVEN PRE-EMINENT EDDYS

The American Champion Acrobats of the World, now first introducing their own original acrobatic high stage act.

## ITS ORIENTAL AND MILITARY PAGEANT

In the Finest Free Street Display "Old Glory" ever hoisted over.

**TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, RAIN OR SHINE, IN NEW PROPOSED WATERPROOF TENT, ADMITTANCE 50c.**  
Doors Open at 1 and 7 P. M. for the Menagerie and Grand Performance of Merrick's Splendid Military Band. Arena displays 1 hour later. On exhibition day Numbered Coupons, actually Reserved Seats, may be secured at the regular prices at

## How Do We Know It?

See our Demonstration Ice-Filled Refrigerator in Kitchen Department.

We never take a thing for granted or believe it just because some one tells us so. We prefer to study it out for ourselves, and each season we dig into the matter afresh just as if it was our first experience and we knew nothing about any of them. We do this to protect you, to be sure that we are getting the best there is made for you, and when we say it's best, it's because we know it.

## A Ranney Refrigerator

Can be kept absolutely sweet and clean easier than any other box made—the whole inside comes out, piece by piece so easily a child could clean it.

It is more perfectly insulated than any other box made—we know that because we've seen them apart.

The whole inside is lined with galvanized iron—not zinc, so that there's no possible chance for corrosion.

The air is so dry that sulphur matches can be kept in a Ranney without danger of getting moistened.

By actual experiment it uses less ice to do the same work than any other box made.

From \$6.25

**A. C. TITUS CO.,**  
225-229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

## HEADQUARTERS

### Gasoline Engines,

### Windmills, Tanks, Towers,

### Saw Frames, Grist Mills,

### 20th CENTURY MANURE SPREADERS,

### ENSILAGE CUTTERS, ETC.

## Pneumatic Water System.

## LUNT, MOSS & CO.,

### 45 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I.

Rhode Island Agents for Aermot Co.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives notice

Do not suffer from such headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

You cannot really learn where you do not love.

My friend, I feel that you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?